The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890. NO. 18

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

What will people do for ice this summer? is often asked. Why, do not get excited, just keep cool, of course.

A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for sheriff, subject to Democratic usages

One who lived there and knows whereof he speaks tells us that Henderson's record as a farmer citizen of Osceola is as savory, on a small scale, as the record of Quay lately exposed.

Won't S. S. Wanamaker send a committee to Bellefonte to find where his P. M. of that town gets and keeps his grog. Every one knows where some of it goes—inside of him. Perhaps the W. C. T. U. might investigate this trouble.

Eleven farms were sold by the sheriff of Chester county one day last week. All under a high tariff! Are these the blessings that were promised the duped farmers? See how many farms are under the sheriff's hammer in Centre county.

The M'Kinley tariff bill is a measure that puts a tariff on agricultural products that do not compete with what our farmers raise, and adds a high tariff tax on all the farmer must buy. Hence it is justly called the "farmers tariff" by the Republican leaders. It knocks the breath out of the farmer at every turn.

Judging by some of the men out on the Republican side for commissioner, there are chances for a better set than the ones now in—people dont want any fellows in that place who are carried about by Feidler in his pocket, and in his drunken staggers threatens to dump them as well as himself into the gutters.

The vote so far in favor of revision of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith is just two to one. Of the 214 presbyteries, 170 have passed upon the question; 110 voted for revision, 55 against, and five refused to express an opinion. The revisionists thus have a majority of the presbyteries, even if all which are yet to vote should declare against revision, which is impossible.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says it is now fixed that the grangers and farmers of Pennsylvania and other states will meet at Mt. Gretna Park, August 17, with the Agricultural Implement Exhibitors union, where an exhibition will be made unparalleled in the history of the organization. This farmers' encampment will continue for one week. The deepest interest is manifested on all sides and thousands will attend and remain during the entire week.

In Missouri the farmers' Alliance has undertaken a gigantic scheme to advance the price of wheat, A large elevator is to be built for the farmers who are members of the Alliance, and their wheat is to remain stored until it can be sold at $1 a bushel. In order to tide over the farmers who have their wheat thus stored a new bank is to be established at St. Joseph with a capital of $55,000, and money will be loaned to members at a very low rate of interest.

J. W. Orcutt, of Hanover, the wire fence swindler, who is said to have swindled the farmers of York and Adams counties to the tune of nearly $125,000, and who assaults Editor Leader, of the Hanover Spectator, because he exposed his business, was arrested in Hanover by Chief of Police Myers, of Gettysburg, on a warrant issued at the instance of Adams county farmers who claim that they have been victimized by him. He gave bail for a hearing. This is a game like the oats swindle, attempts were made to "bust" the REPORTER for exposing that swindle upon our farmers.

The Farmers' Alliance is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to secure sufficient competent organizers. Many farmers who opposed the organization in its infancy, are now among its strongest advocates and adherents. One deputy reports that five new alliances will be organized in one county in Central Pennsylvania within ten days. The alliance in Susquehanna township has doubled its membership within a week.

The Alliance originated in the west—it is not a secret organization, and is open in all its objects and doings, not hesitating to let the world know what they do and demand, seeking a redress of burdens as is justly due. It already far outnumbers the order of grangers, which has a membership in our state of 35,000, male and female, in an agricultural population of about 400,000—the Farmer's Alliance bids fair to number all outside of grange, many prominent members of the order of Patrons having joined it.

To Humbug the Farmer.

Our total importations last year were $745,000,000, and the reckless McKinley declares $356,000,000, or nearly one-half this amount, were of agricultural products, and holds out the hope to the farmers, if they will be patient for a while longer under the extortions of trust and monopoly tariff, they will have a chance to replace these importations with the products of their own farms.

The agricultural products imported in 1889, exclusive of wool and hides, sugar and rice, amounted to $56,636,385. Hides Mr. McKinley allows to remain on the free list; sugar he puts there, and reduces the duty on rice. The aggregate importation of these three articles in 1889 was $114,000,000. He doesn't believe in protecting them at all events. Of wool we do not, and cannot, or will not produce half our consumption, and the produce under high tariff is decreasing, throwing the woolen manufacturers into bankruptcy.

McKinley and Rush make up their dishonest estimates by including with these articles tea, coffee tropical fruits, spices and tropical tobaccos not produced in this country, amounting to $110,000,000. and which the American farmer could not produce if a Chinese wall shut out foreign importations.

But look at the other side of the picture. As against not more than $30,000,000 agricultural imports, which can be construed as in competition with the American farmer (and these come across the Dominion line in local traffic), our agricultural exports last year amounted to $599,307,065, or upward of *three-fourths* of the country's total exports. Here are some of the items:

Animals	$27,998,168
Breadstuffs	129,665,167
Cotton	266,649,345
Fruits	4,603,725
Hops	1,725,052
Provisions, including meats and dairy products	123,397,285
Tobacco	21,974 472
Vegetables	1,472,028

What flagrant dishonesty to attempt to pursuade the farmers that a tariff system that taxes them on everything can also protect them by levying prohibitory duties on foreign agricultural products. For instance, McKinley bill proposes to raise the duty on foreign wheat to 25 cents a bushel, but last year the country's export of wheat and wheat flour amounted in value to $88,747,142, and the imports to just $85,615, or less than one-thousandth part of the exports. Of corn we exported 70,000,000, bushels, valued at $33,000,000, and imported 2401 bushels; and McKinley and Rusk proclaim an increased duty of 15 cents a bushel will save the corn grower from this disastrous competition. Ten bushels of rye came in, but 300,000 bushels were exported, and McKinley claps on a duty of 10 cents a bushel to keep out the tremendous importations.

We don't believe these audacious attempts to gull and humbug the farmers will go down. They have been misled for years, but are not fools, The Republican tariff bill, in this respect, repeating the language of the Philadelphia paper, "rests on a mountainous fabric of lies and ignorance."

Another Letter.

Mr Smith's farm near Centre Hill, at the tri-ennial assessment was valued at $37. Mr. Runkle's farm, adjoining, worth perhaps $10 to $15 per acre more, was assessed at $33 per acre.

Mr. Smith did not think this fair, and naturally asked for a reduction of his assessment down to the valuation of Mr. Runkle's acres, and applied to commissioner Decker, outside of the regular appeal. Mr. Decker managed to have Mr. Smith's valuation reduced, according to request, and at once notified Mr. Smith of it, and in same letter reminded Mr. Smith that he now expected to be remembered by Mr. Smith for it, in his (Deckers) candidacy for commissioner.

This little matter, Johnny, according to Republican party rules, knocks you out from the convention as a candidate.

And further, Johnny, this way of getting support for office, is contrary to law and you could not hold the office, even if elected. The REPORTER now relegates Mr. Decker to the shades of the 7 Mountains where he can be of more use as a farmer, citizen and neighbor. Johnny Decker, you should not write letters, unless first submitting such to the REPORTER before being mailed—we could save you a heap of trouble.

——Prof. Coles, a Wilkesbarre musician, has discovered how to cut a branch from any kind of a tree or bush, and by chemicalizing it, place it in the earth it will take root and grow as well as though it had been raised from the seed. He has pear, peach, plum and cherry trees that were started from the branch four years ago. Last year he cut a branch from a peach tree when the peaches were half grown, and the peaches ripened on the branch at the same time that they did on the mother tree.

Brassing it out—Tweed And Quay.

When the people of New York commenced to get eyes open to the depredations of Boss Tweed the answer of his partisans was a subscription to raise a monument to that eminent financier. Likewise the Republican State committee answer the charges of criminal misuse and appropriation of public funds (precisely the crimes of Boss Tweed) by Boss Quay by raising a verbal monument to his virtues, and falling back on the quarter sessions dodge of abusing the prosecuting attorney.

The Republican State committee avers that in the election of Quay as State treasurer in 1885, and to the United States senate in 1887, "the people of Pennsylvania have twice passed upon these charges," and vindicated Quay. As a sample of bald-faced lying ex-Representative Finley of Washington county, who introduced the resolutions (probably sent on from Washington after revision by Quay) is entitled to the champion's belt, Quay's criminal operations in State funds for gambling purposes were known to but few people in the state in his canvass for State treasurer in 1885, and were not made an issue by newspaper publication or otherwise, either then or in the later election that made Quay senator. The lid was not lifted from the State treasury, as the Philadelphia *Press* threatened. To be sure the Quay-Walters embezzlement was known to a few persons in 1885, and there was a suspicion that something was rotten in the State treasury, but on the whole the secret was well kept. Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh know it, in all its length and breadth, as he was retained to see that the stolen money was returned to the treasury and secure restitution from the thieves if possible. Senator Cameron knew of the embezzlement, for after employing an expert to go over the treasury books, and hearing his report that $260,000 was missing; he paid the money out of his own pocket to make good the defalcation. The senator did this to save the Republican party by preventing a ruinous exposure. And there was another motive creditable to his kindly nature, "I don't do this to save you, Quay," said the senator, when the business had been concluded, "but for the sake of your wife and children."

The young German emperor, who for some time past has been endeavoring to see what effect toleration and kindness would have on the Socialist agitators, has now determined to take an opposite course regarding the proposed 1st of May demonstrations. Having been informed that the Socialists had laid plans for concerted action on that day, he has decided to have recourse to the most stringent preventive measures. Fifty halls that had already been rented by labor organizations will be closed on May day; all liquor saloons will be compelled to close their doors, and a strong guard will bar entrance. Street gatherings are forbidden, and those disobeying the orders will be instantly placed under arrest. In fact Berlin will be declared in a state of siege for one day, as bloodshed is apprehended by the authorities.

There is high palace authority for stating that the army proposes to take a hand in the 1st of May demonstration at Vienna, as great dissatisfaction exists in the ranks as to pay. It is further reported that the officers are in full sympathy with the workingmen, and that if the rank and file are not appeased by increased renumeration there is danger that on the 1st of May the army will fraternize with the Socialists instead of firing on them. In view of this state of things great precautions have been taken by the authorities.

The Harrisburg *Patrol*, 30th, says:

The executive committee of the Agricultural Exhibitors' union met at the Lochiel hotel yesterday and perfected arrangements in regard to the Mt. Gretna encampment of American farmers, August 17 to 23. They reported that they were overwhelmed with applications for space, and that the prospects are flattering beyond the most sanguine expectations. The indications are that there will be more machinery in motion at this encampment than ever before in Central Pennsylvania. Among the novelties will be the manufacture of twine and fancy pottery on the grounds. Arrangements have been made for low rates on southern railroads, and it is expected that 10,000 farmers from the Southern state alone will be present. This estimate is based upon letters received from that section. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will positively be present and preach a sermon at the opening of this great exhibiton.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound either in sheep or half russia, Oxford teachers Bible sewing, the costliest kind known, which gives perfectly flexible back, the CENTRE REPORTER 1 year, and the Weekly New York World three months, all three by sending us $4.20 in cash.

Alluding to Secretary Rusk's address to farmers, advocating a high tariff, the Philad. Times knocks the wind out of the Secretary thus: The Secretary starts out with confessed inability to prove the blessing of high tariff taxes upon farmers by nearly trebling the actual imports of farm products which could be produced here under high tariff taxes. Of the over $260,000,000 of agricultural imports which should be produced at home, nearly $100,000,000 are for sugar and molasses. The brief answer to this is in the fact that the people have paid high protection taxes to the sugar industry for very many years—more than $1 per head for every man, woman and child in the country—and yet we import our sugar. We tried taxing hides for the benefit of the farmer, with the only result of increasing the farmers' taxes greatly for shoes, harness, belting, etc. We tax hemp $25 per ton and have done so for many years, and the farmers of the entire country don't produce h mp enough to run one mill in this city eight months of the year. We tax hops and must sell one-third of our crop abroad and import more, but a quality that we can't grow. We tax butter and export much more than we import. We tax wheat and must sell our surplus abroad. We tax corn and call it protection to the farmer, when the western farmer burns his corn for fuel. We tax wool—that is not grown on farms, but on our non-farming lands—and thus tax the farmer from 70 to 100 per cent. on all the woolens he wears. Next we tax the farmer on his lumber, his paint, his stove, his brick, his forks, his rakes, his mowers, his threshers, his wagons, his wheelbarrows, his table, his tinware, his knives and forks, his salt, his spoons, his chairs, his Bible, his window panes, his pocket knife, his tumblers, his looking glass, his bedstead, his blankets, sheets and pillows—in short we tax everything he must buy from 20 to 125 per cent. and largely by needless tariff taxes.

Mr. Bland of Missouri has introduced a tariff bill providing that all commodities imported in exchange for farm products exported shall be admitted free of duty. A Southern politician who is familiar with public sentiment in his section and in the West said this measure would give satisfaction to the agriculturists of both those sections, inasmuch as it would necessarily open the markets of the world to their products which are now shut out everywhere to the extent of the duty levied upon articles for which they are exchanged. He thinks the sub-treasury scheme embodied in the Vance bill, which L. L. Polk, the head of the farmers' alliance, prepared and is advocating will, on account of its unconstitutionality and utter impracticability be repudiated by intelligent farmers throughout the country in view of Mr. Oates's exposure of its fallacies, and that the farmers will accept the Bland bill as the best and only feasible measure for their relief in respect to tariff legislation.

"It leaves the manufacturing interests sufficiently protected," said he, "while it gives the farmer the only real protection which he can possibly have in a country which produces more than it consumes, that is, a free market in every country that needs his surplus. This measure if successful, will do more to alleviate the condition of the rural population than any other yet proposed in congress, and whether successful in present congress or not, I believe it will be made an issue in the coming congressional election.

——The jurors appointed by the court to assess damages sustained by ex-Sheriff T. K. Henderson, at Union Furnace, by the taking of his land for additional tracks by the Pennsylvania railroad company, sent in their report to Prothonotary Brewster. The amount of damages which they award to Mr. Henderson is $3,000. This is $12,000 less than the ex-sheriff claimed. The report of the jury is a very brief one but it covers all the features of the case pretty thoroughly.

In order to straighten their tracks to Union Furnace the railroad company was obliged to take up a small portion of ex-Sheriff Henderson's land, and for which they made him an offer of $600. This Mr. Henderson refused to accept, alleging that it would not repay him for the damage and inconvenience which he sustained by the improvements of the company at that point. His claim of $15,000 damages was not considered by the company, and the result was that the respective parties to the suit naturally agreed to settle the case by arbitration.

Constance Curtin, William McFarland, Samuel Gilliland, W. C. Patterson and D. S. Keller, who were appointed by Judge Furst to assess the damages.

——An old subscriber to the REPORTER securing a new name, and each paying one year in advance, both will get the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph one year as a premium.

The President has recalled from the Senate the nomination of a Pennsylvania man whom he appointed Postmaster a few months ago, but who is said by his opponents to play poker, and even to be guilty of strong language and strong drink. These eccentricities curdled the heart of the Hon. John Wanamaker, and have now been punished by the Hon. Benjamin Harrison. But if those twins in virtue are going to make such rigid inquisition into the character of their appointees, there will be many vacant chairs in the offices. The amount of sulphurous expletive that has been unloaded upon the overworked Recording Angel by Republicans who do not admire Gen. Harrison and Gen Wanamaker must be enormous; and there will be no change until there is a change of Administration.—N. Y. Sun.

This item will make postmaster Fiedler, of Bellefonte tremble, as he gets badly tipsy and besides prints a low scurrilous paper, that is not fit to be read in or out of Wanamaker's Sunday school.

In the twenty-five year period, soon to expire, for which the charter of the Louisiana Lottery has been in existence, that corporation has paid the State $1,000,000, For the renewal of the charter the company agrees to pay the state $12,500,000 in the next twenty-five years. That is to say, the lottery people are willing to pay just twelve and a half times as much for the next quarter of a century of years as they have been doing for the present quarter. And a still larger bribe will undoubtedly be offered if this one be declined. The contest between the cupidity of the residents of Louisiana and their sense of honesty and decency, which is now well under way, is being watched with a great deal of interest throughout the country.

Scribner's Magazine for May contains an article of unusual richness in illustration, dealing with the country around Barbizon, made famous by Millet's pictures, and with the artist's personality; a practical article on home-building for men of small incomes; two short stories of striking originality by entirely new writers; the second paper in the useful "Rights of the Citizen" series; and a description of Japanese theatres by a Japanese author, fully illustrated by Japanese artists—with other fiction, essays, and poems, Among the artists represented in this beautiful issue are Carroll Beckwith, Will H. Low, Theodore Robinson, Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn, and Otto Bacher. Among the authors are John Hay, T. J. Nakagawa (late Counsel-General at Cairo), Francis Lynde Stetson, and Harold Frederic.

—William Swartz, residing about ½ mile east of Troxelville, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, which he no doubt carried in his pockets for that purpose. He had not entirely recovered from an attack of the grippe, and it is believed his mind was affected. On Tuesday evening he told his wife that he would shoot himself, and she was counseled by friends to keep a close watch over him.

On Wednesday, a little before ten o'clock, while plowing in the field near the lower Church, he told his wife that he wished to be left alone awhile. He stayed so long that she went in search and found him lying under a tree near the church with his throat cut. Medical aid was at once summoned and the gash sewed up, but he had severed an artery from which he bled profusely and died two hours after. He was aged about 24 years and leaves a wife and small child.—Middleburg Post 24.

For the third time in ten days the republican representatives were in caucus to continue the arrangement of the order of business before the house. The principal subject of discussion was the McComas bill to regulate in part the time and manner of holding elections for representatives, commonly known as the anti-gerrymandering bill. The debate ran along for fully two hours. Several members feared that the bill would, if passed, prove to be a two-edged sword, and might cut as heavily into the republican strongholds as into the democratic camps. Although it was apparent without the taking of a test vote, that the bill had great strength in the caucus, it was finally postponed in order to afford an opportunity to discuss the subject of the service pension bill.

— The REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer.

The *Christain Union* is of the opinion that the silence of the republican journals regarding the recent disclosures about Senator Quay is profoundly discouraging. It adds:

"Those disclosures have come in a form which cannot be met by silence; silence will be taken to mean, and will mean, confession. The republican party cannot afford to have the chairman of the the national committee rest undisturbed under such charges. The *Christian Union*, which believes thoroughly in the general healthfullness and soundness of American character in public and private life believes also that the only way to preserve that soundness is to push corruption with a fearless hand. Until honest men of all parties abhor a corruptionist of their own party as thoroughly as a corruptionist of another party, we cannot have a sound public life.

Help to Mothers Nursing.

Mothers who have the care and draught of nursing infants need the aid of strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late since physicians have become aware that the Port Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure, they have prescribed it instead of ale or porter, as being more blood making. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants at the breast, as the best supplying medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicant but gently stimulating and makes good blood. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer*.

Madisonburg.

Jacob Kern made flying trip to State College last week.

Mrs. Albert F, Hazel was confined to her room a few days from sickness.

Andrew Guiser was very lucky one day last week. He captured five young foxes in a nest.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Daniel Lambert killed a large black snake in front of her summer house:

There will be a meeting held some place in town on Saturday evening to organize a lodge of K. of G. E.

Mrs. Andrew Guiser, of this place, spent Saturday and Sunday with David Bartges, at Centre Hall.

Miss Ada Hockman will leave our town and live with Frank Dyck's, 3 miles west of town, the coming summer.

Mrs. C. D. Roarabaugh, formally Miss Minnie Bierly, left Wednesday last with her sister Annie for Jersey Shore, where she will start to housekeeping.

Miss Alice Nestlerode is expected home this week from Sunbury, where she has been spending the last few weeks.

Farmers Mills.

George Long went to Altoona recently, where he will work at house painting.

Several Sunday schools were reorganized in the township of late.

Miss Tillie Stover, formally of Haines township moved to this place recently.

Rumor says there was a good quality of iron ore discovered in the mountain, north of the cave.

Wm. Smith, of Williamsport: Fred Decker, of Lemont; Charles Maize, of Millheim, and several others, were visiting friends here recently.

The Long boys captured ten young foxes a short time ago.

Mrs. Andrew Haugh and children, of Michigan are here visiting at Capt. Waugh's, near the cave.

Howard Smith was quite sick recently, but is somewhat better at this writing.

A good mare died for Jerry Stover this week.

Sprucetown.

John Wolf has the cellar dug for his new house.

The following are the officers elected for the Egg Hill Union Sunday school organized last Sunday, Supt., Wm. Lucas; Asst Supt., J. M. Gillisland, Secy., W. M. Grove, Treas., W, A. Kerr; Lib., Mrs. Jennie Daup.

Lewis Faust is the happiest man in this vicinity. It was the arrival of a young son that causes his smiling face.

——Jacob Shearer, near this place, is not improving from his sickness with typhoid fever. Mrs. Shearer is also laid up.

——Tinker Reesman is having a new metal roof placed on his shop. The front will also be remodeled and fixed up.

——Clem Deininger was a witness at court this week.

——Jas. Coldren is runnting the hotel during the illness of Mr. Bartges.

Announcements.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

The Bright Side.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

If one looks upon the *bright* side
It is sure to be the *right* side—
At least that's how I've found it as I've journeyed through each day.
And it's queer how shadows vanish,
And how easy 'tis to banish
From a bright side sort of nature every doleful thing away.

There are two sides to a question,
As we know: so the suggestion
Of the side which holds the sunlight seems most reasonable to me.
And, you know, we can't be merry,
And make our surroundings cheery,
If we will persist in *coddling* every gloomy thing we see.

There's a sensible quotation
Which will fit in every station—
We all know it—"As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined."
And the twigs of thought we're bending,
If to ways of *gloom* we're tending,
Will be pretty sure to twist and dwarf and quite deform the mind.

There's a way of searching over
The wide skies till we discover
Whether storms are on the way, or the weather that we love:
And the *blue* may fast be hiding
Back of clouds which swift are riding,
Yet we know the blue is shining still, and spreading far above.

And while *that* will last forever
(For the *true blue fadeth never*),
The dark clouds must soon or later be dispersed and fade away;
And the sweet "bright side," still shining,
Will meet the eyes inclining
To watch for it and welcome it, however dark the day.

So, my friends, let's choose the bright side,
Just the happy, glorious *right* side,
Which will give us health and spirits just as long as life shall last;
And the sorrows that roll o'er us
Shall not always go before us
If we keep a watch for *blue* skies, and will hold its sunshine fast.

Harper's Bazar.

LITTLE JACK HORNER.

Mr. Jackson Horner—what would he have said if he had known that now and then irreverent people called him little Jack Horner!—lived in a very handsome villa in Hornerville, and was the richest man, no doubt, in the whole county.

There was a time—not so very long before, either—when he had been no richer than his neighbors, and then he had not, as they said, "taken so many airs."

But a lucky contract, not particularly to his credit when it came to conscience, and a lucky speculation or two added to that, had made Jack Horner rich.

In the old days, when he lived in the row of frame houses with shops under them, his most intimate friend had been one Jerry Pine, who kept the tinsmith shop next door to him.

Many a good turn had Jerry done him; many a dollar had he loaned, glad to accommodate a neighbor; but Jerry, being generous, had been imposed upon, and Jerry had grown poorer, and since Mr. Horner had gone to live at the villa he had not invited his old friend to see him.

Jerry felt the slight. For years they had smoked their pipes together, sitting on the low fences of their little gardens in the evening, or played dominoes when winter nights were long. He still had the old accordion they both used to play on in the boyish days before they were married and they had been confidential over their love affairs.

"My Jim was born two years before Jack's Eliza came into this world," the tinsmith would say. "Jack used to swear that his girl should marry my boy, and their mothers talked as if it were to be so. I'd like to see Jack Horner's face up there in the villa, as he calls it, if he was put in mind of that. Riches spoil some men. And yet who doesn't want 'em? I'd like to see my Jim one of the rich ones, I would; but he has got to take to his tools, like his daddy."

Jim was quite content. He was a big fellow, with brawny arms and black hair and eyes. And whatever coolness had come between the rich and the poor one, none had come between their children.

They had been playmates and Jim's mother died early; so that Eliza's mother, feeling pity for the little child who had no womankind to watch over him, had him about the house a good deal after that.

Eliza was very affectionate, and by the time she was 17 and Jim 19, the boy began to know that it was not as a sister that he loved Eliza. He was sorry then for the first time that he had not a fortune to offer her, but he intended to make one—to hammer it out of the tin, he said, if there was no other way. And he often went up to the Horner villa, never guessing that the mother knew so well what her husband's feelings on the subject would be, that she never let him see who called. They sat in the family room, and Jack Horner knew that Eliza had company in the parlor. Young folks always had company, he supposed; and they were in a fine house, and the neighbors' sons, all people who were quite up to his taste, would naturally drop in.

"Eliza," he would say to himself, "will marry a big banker or something of that sort one of these days. There's nothing like lifting your family up."

However, he himself made no new friends. He asked people to dinner, and went out to dine. They bowed and spoke as they met on the cars, returning to their villas from the city. He was one of the select of the neighborhood, but there was no one to chat with him over his pipe, or play dominoes, or talk over old times, as there was when he was intimate with Jerry Pine, the tinsmith.

The idea that it was Jim Pine in there in the fine parlor, with its carved mantel, and bevelled mirror, and great plate glass windows, and brand new stylish furniture, never entered his mind, until one evening, after glancing from the window as the street door shut to, after a rather prolonged good-bye, he saw him in the moonlight, coolly walking down the gravel pathway, between the two broad grass plots.

"Why, mother, Jim Pine has been to see Eliza," he cried.

The mother had known it must come some day, but now she was very much frightened.

"Yes, Jack," she said, braving it out with a smile, "Jim comes pretty often. They've liked each other from children, those two have, and there isn't a finer looking fellow that I know of anywhere, or a better son; and old neighbors, too, Jack—an old friend's son."

"Old friends?" said Jack Horner, testily. "When a man is poor, he must live near poor folk, and live like them. But we've gone up. If I'd had some women, I'd have had credit for it; but you—I begin to think you like low down folk best, Betsy."

"No, and I never did," said his wife. "But Jim isn't low down, nor Jerry neither, only poor, poor as honest working people are, if that's poverty, and Jim is educated a good deal better than you and I, Jack—just as our Eliza is; and there's no reason for you to despise them; it was just luck. You might be over there in Wooden Row and he here on the hill if the chance had come to him instead of you."

"Ah," said Jack Horner, "the taking of chances makes the difference. You don't do it by letting 'em pass."

"I agree to that, Jack," said his wife. "Still, I think Jim is one to take chances. His mother was capable—smarter than his father. Come, Jack; remember that Eliza didn't look for money."

"She's got to have a gentleman, anyhow," said Jack Horner. "I want her to marry into one of the old families. I ain't going to have a tinker's son coming after her for her money," and he banged his fist upon the table furiously, so that a decanter and glasses that stood there danced about and jingled.

He gave his daughter a lecture next morning at the breakfast table to which she prudently answered very little, until toward the last Mr. Horner said something about "sneaking into a man's house."

"Jim never sneaks," she said. "He walks up to the front door and rings the bell. He sees me in the parlor, just as a man always does when he calls on a girl."

"You've kept it from me," said the father. "I never thought it of you."

"Pa, dear," said the girl, coming and kneeling beside him. "I never knew a girl to go about telling folks she had a beau; but you might have seen him any Sunday night. And now we are talking of it, pa, I will say that if you don't let me marry Jim, I'll never marry any one."

"You're likely to die an old maid, then, Eliza." said Mr. Horner; and as he spoke he decided that on Thursday, when he went to Wooden Row to collect his rents, he would speak to father and son—men had more sense than women. When they saw there was no chance of his money, Jim would drop the thought of marrying Eliza, and then the girl would see that she had only to forget him.

"With her chances," the old man said, "it's doing her no wrong."

This was the reason why he was so astonishingly quiet, when the women expected a scene.

On Thursday he carried out his plans. He had been collecting a good deal of money, and came after dark to the three houses that were in his Wooden Row. When he had got his rent, he went, for the first time in years, down to the tinsmith's door and looked in.

Jerry lifted up his eyes; he was reading the daily paper through his glasses by the light of a kerosene lamp.

"Glad to see you, Horner," he said. "It is a good while since you stopped in. But better late than never. Jim, push up the rocker here. Many a time you've sat in it before. And how is your health, Jack?"

"My health is good enough, and I hope yours is," said Horner. "But I won't sit down. What I have to say I can say standing. It is only this: "I've found out that Jim has been coming over to see Eliza. I didn't know it before. Now I want that to stop. If Eliza is a fool I'm not. You understand, Jim?"

"I understand, anyhow," said Jerry. "Jim is not rich enough for Eliza Horner. Where was your pride, to go after a girl whose parents despised poor folks, Jim?"

"I never thought of her folks," said Jim. "I like her; she likes me, and that is the whole of it."

"Never thought of me, indeed! Not a penny of my money does the girl get if she marries you," said Horner, in a fury.

"I don't want a penny of it, sir," said Jim. I guess I shall make money for myself; I mean to try."

"At all events, don't come to my house again," said Horner.

"Now, Jim, where is your pride?" said Jerry Pine.

"All right," said Jim. "I won't come to your house, but I'll see Eliza whenever I can, Mr. Horner. Everything has turned to money with you. You don't seem to remember that there is something else in the world."

Furious at this self-assertion on the part of the tinsmith's son, Jack Horner, with his satchel full of those plums that grown folks value—namely, dollars and cents—took his way homeward.

He took the lonely shore road as the shortest way, but after a few moments he felt that he had not done wisely.

There were dangerous characters about, and he was known to have cash with him.

A certain apprehension of evil seized him, and the sound of steps behind him made him shiver. A moment later two men came up with him.

"Good evening, Mr. Horner," said one.

"You might as well stop, Jack Horner," said the man who had not yet addressed him. "We will have to make you, else. We want that little satchel and whatever else you have about you."

"You'll not get it," said Horner. He crammed his hand into his pistol pocket and pulled out the weapon he always carried there. It was wrenched from his hand in a moment. He roared for help; the wind seemed to snatch his voice away from him.

The next thing he knew his hands and feet were tied, and they rolled him over on the sand as they robbed him of watch and chain, diamond pin—all that was upon him. Suddenly he recognized their faces.

"Ah! I thought I knew you, you two rascals!" he said. "You're the Barker boys."

He could have done no more imprudent thing."

"I say, Tom," said one of the men; "out there in the quicksand is the place for him. No danger there. Dead men tell no tales."

Again Horner roared, but they were carrying him toward the shore. His end had come. He tried to pray. He thought of wife and daughter. Life seemed very sweet to him, and they were going to take it from him.

"Heave him; he'll sink like a shot just here," said one of them.

But his words ended in a howl of agony. He fell, dropping Horner's feet. Then the two rascals lay prostrate, and he saw Jim bending over him.

"I'll untie you, Mr. Horner," said he, "Dad and I heard you, and guessed what had happened. We brought a couple of bits of iron with us that settled the hash for those fellows. And now dad will go for the officers, while I stand guard. I don't think I've quite finished them."

"Great heaven, Jim! my life was not worth a penny when you came," said Horner. "They were going to throw me into the quicksands. Old friend," and he turned to Jerry, "you and your boy have saved my life."

"Thank God!" said the tinsmith. "I did not think we'd be in time."

"Why, Eliza, your pa is coming up the path arm in arm with Jerry Pine," said Mrs. Horner, was looking from the window; and in a minute more Eliza saw the sight herself.

Jack Horner was very pale, but his eyes had a look in them his wife had hardly seen since they came from Wooden Row to live in the villa.

"You've been within an inch of losing your father, Eliza," he said to his daughter. "Your Jim and his father saved me. I'd never been home again else. I learned a lesson that minute when I looked death in the face. I—I've thought too much of money lately."

"Take her, Jack, if you love each other, and may God bless you both."

Then the two old men clasped hands and renewed their friendship.

Roping With The Lariat.

In the matter of authentic records for roping with the lariat, none probably exist. One hundred and sixteen feet has been claimed for a California man now traveling with Buffalo Bill's show, while ninety-four feet has been published for a Billings (Mont.) man, but both of these records are preposterous. The average cow-puncher from Texas to Montana uses a rope which rarely reaches fifty feet, and from twelve to twenty feet must be deducted from this measure for circumference of noose. Sometimes a so-called "California loop" exceeds this by nearly five feet.

In catching a wild horse or steer, after the noose is over the animal's neck or legs, the end of the rope is swiftly tied around the horn of the saddle, the horse being braced back to resist the shock, which in most cases either snaps the rope or sends the captured animal all in a heap. What the possibilities of roping to catch are is hard to say. No doubt with a horse at full gallop down the hill, the wind favorable and a good long rope, an expert may reach 100 feet, but such cases are few and far between, and most good ropers feel extremely pleased when they can reach on the full length of their forty-five-foot rope and catch.

Life is short, but if you notice the way most people spend their time, you would suppose that life was everlasting.

He submits himself to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Condensed History of the Development of Uncle Sam's Great Coin.

Congress having decided to improve the figure of the eagle upon the silver dollar, and having authorized the director of the mints of the United States to procure new designs, a visit was made to the mint of Philadelphia, where R. A. McClure, curator of the cabinet and one of the best-known numismatists of the world, gave a complete and thorough history of the coinage of the silver dollar from its beginning to the present time.

"The first silver dollar ever coined," said Mr. McClure, "was coined under the act of February 12, 1792, and weighed 416 grains and had a fineness of 392.4, which standard was continued for many years. In 1794 the silver dollar issued had on the obverse side Liberty head, facing right, with flowing hair, fifteen stars; above the head the word 'Liberty;' beneath, 1794. Reverse side, an eagle, with raised wings, encircled by branches of laurel, with the legend 'United States of America' around the edge of the coin, while the edge of the coin contained 'Hundred cents, one dollar or unit.'

"The next year, 1795," continued Mr. McClure, "the design was again changed as follows: Observe side—bust of Liberty, facing right, hair bound by a ribbon, shoulders draped, and fifteen stars showing in the field. Reverse side—an eagle with expanded wings standing upon clouds within a wreath of palm and laurel, which is crossed and tied, and the inscription: 'United States of America.'

"In 1798 the same design was used, excepting the using of two stars less in the field on the observe side. You see," said Mr. McClure, "they began by putting in a star for each State, and after putting in fifteen stars they found that if they continued the policy of adding a star for each new State they would scarce have room, so they decided to go back to the original number, thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States.

"On the reverse side of the 1798 dollar a change was made by placing on it an eagle with raised wings, bearing the United States shield upon its breast and in its beak a scroll with the inscription: 'E Pluribus Unum' upon it; a bundle of arrows, thirteen in number, in the right talon, and an olive branch in the left talon. Above were clouds and thirteen stars, and upon its field 'United States of America.'

"From 1805 until 1839, inclusive," said Mr. McClure, "there were no silver dollars coined, but from 1840 to 1865 we coined what has been called the "dollar of our daddies.' On its obverse side was Liberty seated upon a rock, supporting with her right hand the United States shield, across which floats a scroll inscribed 'Liberty,' and with her left hand supporting the staff and liberty cap; below, the date of coinage.

"On its reverse side an eagle with expanded wings, bearing the United States shield upon its breast and an olive branch and three arrows in its talons. Legend, 'United States of America, One Doll.,' reeded edge, size 24. From 1866 to 1873 the same design was used, the words 'In God We Trust' being added above the eagle.

"From 1874 to 1877 none were issued, and the next design accepted was the present one in use, which was struck off for general use in 1878. On the observe side we have the Liberty head facing left, upon which are a cap, a wheat and cotton wreath, and a band inscribed 'Liberty.' Above the band the words 'E Pluribus Unum; beneath the date and thirteen stars.

"The reverse side of our present silver dollar," continued Mr. McClure, "has an eagle with expanded wings, pointing upward; in its right talon an olive branch with nine leaves; in its left talon three arrows; in the field above the words 'In God We Trust;' beneath a semi-wreath tied and crossed, reaching upward to the wings of the eagle. Legend: 'United States of America. One Dollar.'

"The trade dollars," continued Mr. McClure, "were coined from 1873 to 1883 inclusive. Upon the obverse side of the trade dollar was Liberty seated upon a cotton bale, facing left. In her extended right hand is an olive branch. In her left a scroll inscribed 'Liberty.' Behind her a sheaf of wheat; beneath, a scroll inscribed 'In God We Trust,' and below the date are thirteen stars. On the reverse side an eagle with expanded wings. In its talons three arrows and an olive branch. Above, a scroll inscribed 'E Pluribus Unum.' Beneath on the field, '490 grains 900 fine, United States of America.'

"There were," said Mr. McClure, "in 1836, '38 and '39 some designs struck off, but none of them was accepted or put into general use. I believe that there were about 1000 of those of 1836 which got into circulation, but not, of course, for general use."

"If Designer Morgan, whose design upon the present silver dollars was accepted, had been allowed his own way in the matter," said Superintendent Bosbyshell of the mint, "there would be no crying out 'buzzard,' as I understand the present design of eagle has been called, but the dollar would have upon its reverse side a natural eagle instead of the present conventional one."

Dogs and Their Tricks.

Professor Burton, who has a troupe of clever dogs at the Eden Musee, is an old circus man. He used to be a tumbler in the ring. There comes a day in the life of every circus tumbler when he must quit the business and go into something else. Burton went to training dogs. He has been with various companies but is now on his own hook. He had a valuable troupe of dogs once in New York, but somebody poisoned them. The event created almost as much stir in New York as would the World's Fair if it were there.

The professor's present family of dogs consists of Italian greyhounds, German poodles, a Russian poodle, a Russian spaniel, a liver-and-white spaniel, a spitz, a black dog that does the somerset act, and several others.

"There is no dog," said the professor, "which can't be taught a trick of some sort. Of course there are some dogs that learn quicker than others, and more tricks. I am always asked how I teach dogs these tricks. Well, there is no trick about it that I ever knew. It takes patience and judgment and kindness. I seldom use the whip, and never in giving instructions. In fact, I have to be very cautious. The other day two of my family got into a squabble. I separated them, but with trouble. In doing so I had to cut one of them with the whip. That fellow is heartbroken. He won't eat and he won't act. I've got to send him away for a few days.

"A dog should be at least a year old before training. I select different breeds for different acts. The greyhound is a natural leaper. The spaniel is a trickster. The spitz is a clown. The black dog—the black-and-tan-one—is the acrobat.

"Under ordinary circumstances the average dog will learn his tricks in five weeks. Then the test comes when he goes on the stage the first time. Talk about people having stage fright! I've known dogs when brought on the stage for the first time make a break and run away and tremble like a frightened child. When they get used to it, though, they like the stage, and the more applause they get the better they act. You may think that is stretching it, but it is a fact that trick dogs do better if they are applauded, and this is especially true if the applause comes from the children.

"These trick dogs know their places on the stage and take their cue from my looks. They are as eager for the show to begin as children are eager for play. This, I think, is instinct, for anybody could go on the stage with them if he knew the words to speak and the motions to make, and the dogs would go through the same programme they go through with me.

"I keep them in cages after the show. Every morning at 9.30 I take them out for exercise. They are fed twice a day—in the morning and consumes about 15 loaves of bread and a large size market basket of cooked meat every day.

"They never forget a trick. I laid off some months ago and sent the dogs to the country. I had a vacation of several weeks—me and dogs. When I returned to the stage with them they went through every part without a break. There is good feeling between the members of the present family. They are healthy and full of fun. There isn't a cynic in the lot."

A Curious Bird.

Among the most curious birds of Queensland are those known familiarly as the "Twelve Apostles," from the circumstance that they are always seen in flocks of exactly twelve—never either more or less. Whether such a little company consists of an equal number of males and females does not seem to be known. But in the nesting season they all build in the same tree and feed the nestlings promiscuously. How the number of such a flock is always adjusted is one of the unsolved questions presented of the economy of this bird. It is something like a blackbird in appearance, but of a rustier color.

How the Fire Should be Kept.

Never have the coal come above the stove lining. The fire will not be so bright; fuel will waste, because the draught is not so good. When not using the fire keep dampers closed; when needed, open the draughts. For cooking or baking, no matter how hot the fire desired, having the coal come nearly to the top of the lining, the fire ought to last four hours without new coal or poking. The top of the stove may be red hot; the coal piled up to the lids, and yet the oven will not bake.

Our College Yells.

Nothing in this country more astonishes an English university-bred man than our college yells. He never takes the practice as a bit of American fun, but seriously sets to work to prove how even educated Americans follow the customs of the savage Indian, his warwhoop being perpetuated in the college yell. The American college boy is not an ideal creature; he may even be a bit of a barbarian. But the English university man, as described in various truthful chronicles, is hardly qualified to tell him so.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Each day is a little life.

Ability is often reinforced by necessity.

There is a transcendent power in example.

We reform others when we walk uprightly.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy.

Take things as they are and make the best of them.

Ill-bred people are always the most ceremonious.

It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

Life is made up, not of knowledge only, but love also.

The power of doing a good action is happiness enough.

Stupidity is to the mind what clumsiness is to the body.

Happiness is like the echo; it answers, but does not come.

Happiness is to the heart what sunlight is to the body.

If you wish to be borne with yourself, bear with others.

A little force will break that which was cracked before.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.

Genuine grief is like penitence, not clamorous but subdued.

Misfortune may make us proud; suffering makes us humble.

Great misfortune lends greatness even to an insignificant person.

Ambition is as natural to the soul of man as blood is to his body.

One must indeed be unhappy to attempt suicide a second time.

Vice in the young fills us with horror—in the old, with disgust.

Seek consolation only in immortal things; in nature and in thought.

The man who never makes any blunders seldom makes any good hits.

The great advantage of good breeding is that it makes the fools endurable.

It is the singleness of motive, not of action, that makes true simplicity of life.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness, and ends in madness and folly.

About the best thing that experience can do for us is to teach us how to enjoy misery.

Where there is a moral right on the one hand, no secondary right can discharge it.

We admire modesty in a woman for the same reason that we admire bravery in a man.

Suffering is sensitive and clairvoyant. Happiness has firmer nerves, but not so true an eye.

How much more agreeable the man who wants to sell than the man who wants to buy.

Contemn rest, and thou shalt gain rest; contemn earth, and thou shalt gain heaven.

Sorrow from the house tops and penitence in a market place show more ambition than piety.

The time to pray is not when we are in a tight spot, but just as soon as we get out of it.

There is no dispute managed without a passion, and yet there is scarce a dispute worth a passion.

Rudeness harms not even the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitor.

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

We often console ourselves for being unhappy by a certain pleasure that we find in appearing so.

It may be true that all men are born equal, but inequalities begin to appear very soon afterward.

The reason why so few people are happy in this world is because they mistake their bodies for their souls.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live morally.

We are poor, not for what we need, but from what we want; necessities are not only natural, but cheap.

Do not talk about the lantern that holds the lamp; but make haste; uncover the light and let it shine.

Every man should know something of law; if he knows enough to keep out of it, he is a pretty good lawyer.

Nothing is impossible to the man that can will. Is that necessary? That shall be. This is the only law of success.

About the only difference between the poor and the rich is this—the poor suffer misery, while the rich have to enjoy it.

The sun does not rise like a rocket, or go down like a bullet fired from a gun; slowly but surely it makes its round, and never tires.

Our minds are like certain vehicles, when they have little to carry they make much noise about it, but when heavily loaded they run quietly.

Let every man sweep the snow from before his own door, and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's roof.

The world is full of heroes and heroines, and the reason why so many of them live unnoticed is because they adorn everyday life and not an occasion.

The respect people show you in your misfortune diminishes long before you have begun to outlive it, and you are irritated at being treated as before.

Forms and ceremonies are just as necessary in the church as uniforms are in the field; strip an army of its cockades and brass buttons, and it would become a mob.

There is a sort of instantaneous brotherhood between victims of misfortune. When you have long been in mourning you feel attracted by every black cloak you meet.

Affliction is the wholesome soil of virtue, where patience, honor, sweet humanity, calm fortitude, take root and strongly flourish.

A BREAK AT MORGANZA.

THE LEVEE GONE AND THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE WATERS INVADE THE TOWN OF BAYOU SARA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Governor Nichols received to-day a despatch from Martin Glynn, President of the Police Jury of Pointe Coupee Parish, dated Bayou Sara, saying: We have been overwhelmed by storm and rain. Crevasses numerous along the front. Upper (old) Morganza has broken. Send a boat at once to save people, or there may be great loss of life.

Governor Nichols at once made arrangements with the owners of the steamer Arthur Lambert, and barges, then at Baton Rouge, and the boat started immediately for Pointe Coupee with several barges to render assistance. Other boats will be sent up to-night.

Governor Nichols was interviewed this evening. He was much concerned for the safety of the people in the Point Coupe section, and stated that Captain Jackson, President of the International Transportation Company, had placed two steamers with barges at his disposal. He had accepted them, and they are now en route for Morganza. He stated that he had also telegraphed to Colonel Wheeler and Captain John A. Grant, of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, requesting them to place the steamer Wheeler in the same service.

Governor Nichols then said: "Considering the extreme emergency of the occasion and the dire calamity of the Morganza break, I have telegraphed Senator Gibson that such a great disaster was sufficient to cause us to appeal to the Government for aid. I asked him to act as promptly as possible."

A break occurred this morning in the levee near Gardere, ten miles below Baton Rouge, left bank. At last account the crevasse was 25 feet wide and seven feet deep. The crevasses on the Pointe Coupe front will submerge a large section of that parish, and back water will probably affect West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

The *Times-Democrat's* Bayou Sara special says: "After a most heroic struggle to save our city from the flood we had to surrender to the great Father of waters. The guards reported that the levee had given away at the foot of Fountain street. A general alarm was started and the people responded promptly to the call. This break was closed, but on examination it was found that the rising river was running over the front levee. All that human efforts could do had been done, and at last the solemn cry went up all along the line: "Give up, men; we are gone," and then the confusion of the people can be better imagined than described. Every impromptu boat and raft was brought into position. Lanterns could be seen everywhere, and the efforts of men, women and children attempting to save their effects was a sight that was sickening. Not a house in town has escaped. The beautiful Fisher building, the home of Mayor Irvine, supposed to be the highest, is deluged. Our town is in ruins. Nothing but chaos and destruction greets the eye at every view. To-day it is raining hard, which makes the picture more gloomy. The water is also running over a large extent of the Pointe Coupee from the Taylor levee, which has given way, and the Fanny Yoor crevasse will probably prove a serious one. The large levees, from the last accounts, are intact, but things look critical.

The *Picayune's* Natchez, Miss., special says: A protection levee in Vidalia has broken, submerging a number of houses. This morning the Lake Concordia levee gave way. At 5 p. m. the break is 150 feet wide, the water going through like a mill race. This break will flood the lower portion of Concordia parish, and cannot fail to be disastrous.

West Melville: Rainfall in past 48 hours, 6½ inches. Two crevasses occurred in the Atchafalaya levees to-day—one, five miles above town, 80 feet wide; the other, at Old Churchville, 40 feet wide. The water is running over the levee at a dozen places in this vicinity.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The *Times-Democrat's* Bayou Sara special says: The great heroic struggle is over, and a general surrender has been made all along the line. The Pointe Coupee front has crevasses at Preston, St. Maurice and one just above Morgansea, which will, before many hours, take away this grand levee. We have had two days' heavy rain, and the situation is beyond description. The suffering in Pointe Coupe is terrible. It is reported that people are resorting to trees for safety. A relief boat should be sent at once if possible. Skiff loads of people are passing through our inundated streets seeking safety on our hills. The situation in Bayou Sara is frightful; not a house in the town is above the flood.

The *State's* Bayou Sara special says: Another break occurred last night in Pointe Coupee levee, and the indications are that the entire Pointe Coupee front will be submerged. The water now pouring through the crevasses at Morgansea and in the vicinity will overflow the greater portion of the country between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers, and extending from Old river, above the Bayou Lafourche, below, embracing about 700 square miles of territory.

No news yet received from the interior of Pointe Coupee Parish, but relief boats are taking care of all those who have reached the levees. As the critical condition of the levees has been known for some weeks, the hope is entertained that all have, in a measure, prepared for the worst and that no loss of life will result from the breaks along the front.

An Arkansas City special says: The Arkansas Valley route between Reedville and Varner is submerged for the third time during the past five weeks. Trains on that road have been abandoned south of Pine Bluff.

The northwest wind, which blew very strong again last night, drove in the Gulf water, and again overflowed the Louisville and Nashville road, and all the trains have been abandoned.

The wind last night again caused the lake water to encroach upon the rear of the city, north of Chalborne street, and some trouble is experienced by water from the canal flowing over the banks of the old basin on both sides, between Johnson and Galvez streets, but not sufficient to do any great damage. The rear of the Seventh Ward, up to Roman street, from Elysian Fields to St. Bernard street, and the entire rear of the Eighth Ward are flooded and the water is rapidly rising.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

—In the U. S. Senate, on the 21st, Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to repeal all laws for the retirement of officers of the army and navy, the marine corps and the judiciary. The World's Fair bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Hawley, and after debate was passed with an amendment providing for a naval review at the harbor of New York, but omitting the provision for ceremonies in inaugurating a statue of Columbus. The vote was 43 to 13. A conference was asked on the disagreeing amendments and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 22d, Mr. Plumb's silver resolution was presented, and Mr. Eustis moved an addition, a further resolution, declaring that all laws, limiting the coinage of silver, ought to be repealed. The resolution went over for the present. Mr. Mitchell spoke in support of his proposed Constitutional amendment, providing for the election of Senators by popular vote. A conference report on the bill for a National Zoological Park in the District of Columbia was agreed to and the bill goes to the President. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 23d a concurrent resolution was adopted requesting the President to negotiate with Mexico in regard to the irrigation of arid lands in the Rio Grande valley. Mr. Reagan spoke in support of his bill to repeal all laws for the retirement of officers of the army, navy and judiciary on pay. A conference report on the Oklahoma bill was agreed to. The House bill increasing to $250,000 the limit of cost for the public building in Wilmington, Delaware, was passed. The Land Forfeiture bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 24th, the Pension Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The bill appropriating $50,000 for a Stark statue at Manchester, New Hampshire, was passed—37 to 15. The House bill to transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department was considered, and the amendments of the Naval Committee were agreed to. Pending consideration of this bill, Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a Federal Election bill, and it was placed on the calendar. The consideration of the Revenue Cutter bill was resumed, but at 2 o'clock the Land Forfeiture bill came up as unfinished business. Pending its consideration the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 21st. A bill was passed providing that soldiers who lost their limbs during the war shall be entitled to receive artificial limbs every three years. A conference report on the Oklahoma bill was agreed to. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill giving pensions to prisoners of the late war failed to pass for want of two-thirds in the affirmative—the yeas being 143, the nays 78. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 22d, a bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee providing for the classification as woolens of all imported worsted clothes. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate amendments to the World's Fair bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 23d, the entire session was occupied with debate in Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The discussion took a wide range, and the Southern outrage business was ventilated. Adjourned.

In the House on the 24th the joint resolution for the appointment of Charles Devans, of Massachusetts, and James C. Welling, of the District of Columbia, to fill vacancies in the Regency of the Smithsonian Institution, was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the partisan discussions of the 23d were continued. The question of civil service reform also received a large share of attention. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned

—The family of Lewis Prewitt, living near Lagrange, Kentucky, has been attacked by a virulent disease. One of his daughters has died, and two other children are in a critical condition. The attending physician decided that the disease was "tornado poisoning." The germs, he said, were borne on the recent tornado from some infected district, probably hundreds of miles away, and lodged in the vicinity of the Prewitt homestead.

—Three miners in shaft No. 2 of the Spring Valley Coal Company, at La Salle, Illinois, were suffocated on the morning of the 20th while fighting fire. While a large crowd were watching a baptism by immersion at Springfield, Ohio, on the 20th, a span of the bridge on which they were standing gave way, and twelve or thirteen were severely injured. Two of them, Mrs. Lewis Myers and her young son are not expected to recover.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Atchison, Kansas, report that a sort of wire worm is doing great damage to the wheat. The worm is about an inch long and of the thickness of fine wire. Wherever it works the wheat soon withers.

FATAL MILL FIRE.

THE UNICORN SILK MILL AT CATASAUQUA DESTROYED

FOUR DEAD AND MANY INJURED, SEVERAL MORTALLY.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 24.—The total destruction of the Unicorn silk mill, the loss of four lives, the probable fatal injury of several men and the injury of about a score more tell the story of the calamity which at an early hour visited the thriving borough of Catasauqua, three miles north of this city. The loss of property is estimated between $200,000 and $300,000, on which the insurances aggregate probably $150,000.

It was shortly before six o'clock when flames were discovered in the second floor of the dyeing department. To the alarm of fire the two steamers of the town promptly responded, but were unable to render timely service owing to the nearest fire plug being far away, and the difficulty in getting the engines down to the canal, which is but a short distance from the mill. At half-past seven o'clock the flames had spread to all parts of the large mill, and were then shooting high into the air and from every window.

Projecting from the south end of the main building is the one-story annex, in which plush machinery was put up. The firemen had entered this annex and were playing a stream from it into the burning interior of the adjacent compartment. Joseph Loteglana, boss of the dying department, who had observed the precarious condition of the now tottering walls, entered the annex to aquaint the firemen of their danger. The words of warning were yet on his lips when, with a great crash, the upper part of the south wall fell upon the roof of the annex, crushing it in and burying those beneath it under an immense mass of brick and splintered timbers. This was at 7.40 o'clock, and it was upwards of an hour before the last of the unfortunates who had been caught in the fall of the debris, was removed. Two of them were dead when found, and two others died of their injuries after having been removed, the one to his home, the other to St. Luke's Hospital, at South Bethlehem.

The following is a list of the dead.

Joseph Loteglana, Italian, aged 40 years. He was the first man taken out of the ruins, and was employed as boss silk dyer at the works, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and one child. About a year ago he came on from Paterson. His head was crushed and his body burned shockingly.

John Good, aged 28 years, employed as bookkeeper at Charles Corwin's grocery store in Catasauqua. He was a member of the Phœnix Fire Company and leaves a family. He had just opened the store, and, responding to the alarm of fire, perished in the performance of his duty. A $500 life insurance policy he had carried for several years he allowed to lapse only a few days ago.

Charles Frick, aged 25 years, leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of the Phœnix Fire Company and was the last man taken out of the ruins. He died at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was a machinist employed by the Union Foundry and Machine Company.

Ulysses Everett, of West Catasauqua, an employe of the mill, aged 25 years. His skull was fractured, and he was frightfully burned all over the body. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, where he died an hour after his arrival.

The seriously injured are John Paff, aged 22, an oiler in the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. His right leg is broken and the left side of his body so badly burned that the flesh peeled off. His face is badly scalded, and he also sustained internal injuries. He will probably die.

William Feustermacher, aged 30 years, an employe of the Catasauqua Rolling Mill, badly burned and bruised, and his skull fractured. One of his legs is broken. His injuries will likely result in his death. He is in the hospital.

Michael Moran, of Water street, Hokendauqua, burned about the head and face, and severely injured internally. He is 30 years of age, and was employed in the mill. He is a brother of John Moran, who was murdered at Hokendauqua on the night of March 14th.

Clifford Riegel, aged 22 years, employed as bookkeeper in the Catasauqua National Bank, hit on the head with a brick, and painfully injured.

About twenty others were wounded, but their injuries are not of a dangerous nature, though some of them are suffering great pain from burns, bruises and scalds.

A TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

HEAVY LOSS OF PROPERTY REPORTED.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 21.—A destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Geneva county, Ala., late Saturday afternoon. No towns were in the path of the tornado, but a number of farm houses with their out-buildings were destroyed. The path of the cyclone was only a few hundred yards in width and about 7 miles long. In its course it swept everything before it.

Owing to the section visited by the storm being remote from a telegraph office the full extent of the damage and the number of lives lost has not been ascertained. It is thought, however, that the loss of life will not be great.

The cyclone appeared in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, which could be seen for many miles, and a number of farm houses were torn to fragments and scattered in all directions. Fences were blown away, cattle killed, and the loss of property will be great.

—A despatch from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, says that the river rose 1½ inches during the past 24 hours, and is now 2½ inches above the highest water ever known there. The water is flooding a portion of Front street, and is up in the store of Garig, Redy & Hart. Very little further rise will cause disaster at some point at the levees near there.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—George Mason and Joseph Hanserd went rowing at Columbus, Georgia, on the 20th. They rowed too near the dam, and their boat was drawn by suction against the rocks and broken. The two men were thrown in the water and Hanserd was drowned.

—James Morgan, an operator in the Erie tower Howells, New York, was examining a pistol on the morning of the 21st, and it went off. The bullet entered the head of Frank Grier, aged 12 years, killing him instantly. Charles E. Graves, aged 52 years, died in Bennington, Vermont, on the 21st, from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken to alleviate pain from rheumatism. David Bly, William Erb and a Polander were severely burned by an explosion of gas in Slope No. 4, at Nanticoke, Pa., on the 20th. It is not thought that their injuries will prove fatal.

—Malignant diphtheria is epidemic in the village of Vining, Minnesota. There is a population of about 150 persons, nine-tenths of whom are afflicted with the disease. There have been twenty deaths since April 1st, and thirty altogether. The funerals of all the victims have been public and largely attended.

—The boiler at the Etna Mills in New Castle, Pa., exploded on the morning of the 23d, killing George Klingensmith, John Welsh and John Murphy, and injuring Barney Regan, L. Shifnocker, Lawrence Flynn, Andrew Myers, Joseph Rounds and John Meyers.

—Rabbi Cohn, the Jewish Pastor in Mt. Carmel, Pa., was attacked and perhaps fatally injured, on the 22d, by John Dorsey and John Handrihan, highway robbers. Handrihan was captured. John Voth, night watchman of No. 3 breaker at Laurel Hill, near Wilkesbarre, was shot at twice on the morning of the 22d, while making his round, and the second shot shattered the bones of his left arm and wrist. The assassin escaped. John Beecher, a miner, was robbed and murdered near his home at Oliphant Furnace, Penna., on the evening of the 21st. His body was found on the morning of the 22d, with the back of his skull crushed in and his pockets were emptied.

—William Hooper and James Martin were killed and five others were badly injured on the 22d by the fall of a rock in a shaft of the Great Eastern Mine, near Norway, Michigan. Michael and Peter Clunsky, brothers, were fatally burned by an explosion of gas in the Twin shaft, at Pittston, Penna., on the morning of the 22d. On the morning of the 22d there was an explosion at one of the Colebrook furnaces, in Lebanon, Pa. The jacket at the furnace stack was blown out and the sheet iron roof blown into the air. Wm. P. Wright, engineer, was knocked down and severely burned.

—Policeman Peterson came across a gang of toughs in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the evening of the 23d, and stopped them. He was attacked and beaten so badly that it is thought that he will not recover. He shot and killed one of the gang, Nell Cashman. The other members of the gang escaped. Benjamin Horstman was shot and probably fatally wounded in Baltimore on the 23d, by Henry Seebech, a saloonkeeper.

—A Rock Island passenger train was derailed by an open switch in Des Moines, Iowa, on the 22d, and several passengers were injured. The engine and one car passed over safely, and train men assert that the switch was turned by means of an iron bar in the hands of a train wrecker, who was lying beside the track. All the circumstances are said to support the theory that it was a deliberate attempt to wreck the train, either for revenge or for the sake of plunder.

—Mrs. Patrick McLaughlin, of Pittsburg, aged 65 years, who had been visiting her daughter, at Stockton, was on the 23d, struck and killed by a Lehigh Valley train.

—The little town of Kyle, 20 miles south of Austin, Texas, was visited by a tornado on the evening of the 22d. Many houses were damaged and demolished, and several persons were injured. There was great damage to the fences and crops.

—Fires are raging in the Blue Mountains, near Wind Gap, and at different points along the Ridge. The station of the Lehigh and Lackawanna road at Katellen, together with the post-office, and a store, are reported in ashes. The people along the base of the mountains are fighting the flames.

—The drug store of H. R. Doane, in Delavan, Wisconsin, was wrecked on the afternoon of the 24th by an explosion of dynamite in the cellar. Doane and an unknown man were killed, and another man was badly injured.

—The boiler at Cook Bros.' tile and brick yards, near Flint, Michigan, exploded on the 23d. Frederick Cook, aged 18 years, was killed and two other boys were injured, George Baldwin probably fatally.

—Rain has fallen in Texas for three days, and the rivers and bayous are out of their banks. Bridges have been swept away and travel is delayed. All stock in the low lands and cane brakes has been drowned. The waters are still rising.

—An earthquake shock was felt in San Francisco and other ports of California on the morning of the 24th. Considerable alarm was felt by persons aroused from sleep. At Pajaro the railroad bridge was thrown two feet out of line. Gas mains were disjointed and chimneys thrown down.

—A farmer named Morrison living near Shelburne, Ontario, drowned three of his children in a barrel of rain water on the 24th, and then tried to drown himself in a creek. Some of the neighbors found him in the water and it is said he is in a critical condition. No reason is assigned for the tragedy. At a gypsy camp at Morrisville, Pa., on the morning of the 25th, Noah Palmer, the patriarch of the party, shot and killed his wife and then fatally wounded himself.

A KNOWING COLLIE.

An Awfully Smart Dog Who Understands the English Language.

I saw this myself, down in Kentucky, and thereunto I give my hand and seal and can produce my witnesses in proper form. I was visiting a cousin down in the blue-grass region—Conner was his name. He has been a member of the Kentucky Legislature for years. He has a magnificent farm, a herd of fine cattle, good horses, and other possessions that belong naturally to the Kentucky gentleman of the old school. We were sitting out on the old veranda in the shade one hot August afternoon, smoking. A splendid collie lay sleeping on the step. I commented on his beauty.

"Yes," said the legislator, "that's the smartest dog in all this country. Every evening at six o'clock, punctual to the minute, he goes by himself and brings the cows from the pasture."

Then the conversation turned upon something else and we forgot all about the dog. In a little while we heard a commotion in the road before the front gate, and there was the collie with the whole herd, which he had roused from their siesta and cud-chewing in the middle of the afternoon. His tail waived like a plume, his ears were cocked, his tongue was lolling out and dripping, his eyes were blazing with pride, and a smile of radiant exultation lighted his handsome face. He said as plainly as ever a man spoke: "There ye see, its true; I can do it just exactly as I'm billed."

But pride goes before a fall, or something of that sort, a silly old saying whatever it is. Conner looked down the front walk in amazement when he stood up and shouted, as only a six-footer of a Kentuckian can shout: "You, Ranger, take those cows straight back where ye got 'em from."

And the dog understood the English language perfectly. But what a transformation! His ears fell, he hung his head, tucked his tail between his legs, and started off down the road again. He was the most chagrined, dejected and humiliated creature ye ever saw.

Twelve Millions Wasted.

A Chicago photographer writes the *Photographic Times*, calling attention to the great amount of money which is absolutely thrown away every year by the photographers of America. He says: It is estimated that there is $40,000 to $50,000 worth of nitrate of silver and gold used by the photographers every year in our little city of Chicago alone and as much more in the great State of Illinois, and $1,000,000 worth of nitrate of silver and gold is a very low estimate for the photographers of the United States to use every year in making their countless millions of photographs At least $500,000 of this hard earned money could have been saved that was wasted, thrown away, in solutions in the washing and fixing these millions of photographs. Could all of this waste for the past twenty-five years have been saved, the enormous amount would surprise every one of you, as it would reach the enormous sum of $12,500,000—quite enough to retire every photographer of America to-day with an independent fortune, to say nothing about the annual interest of this vast sum, which certainly would have doubled the whole amount that has been wasted in the past twenty-five years.

ROAD HORSES.

When we come to inquire how good roadsters are bred, the answer can be given with more confidence, for the source of their endurance and courage is always found either in Arabian or in thoroughbred blood. These two terms were at one time more nearly synonymous than they are now. A thoroughbred is one whose pedigree is registered in the English Stud Book, the first volume of which was published in 1808, and the English race horse is founded upon the courser of the desert. Arabs were imported to England at a very early period, but not in such numbers as to effect any decided improvement in the native breed until the reign of James I. This monarch established a racing stable and installed therein some fine Arabian stallions. Charles I continued the same policy, and the royal stud which he left at Tutbury consisted chiefly of Arab bred horses. Soon after his execution it was seized by order of Parliament, but happily the change in dynasty did not interfere with the conduct of the stud. Cromwell, as is well known, had a sharp eye for a horse, and the best of the King's lot were soon "chosen" for the Lord Protector. Charles II, again, had no less a passion for horses, and almost the first order that he issued after landing in England, was one to the effect that the Tutbury nags should be returned to the royal stables. He and many private breeders besides added to the Arabian stock in England; but it was not until the first half of the eighteenth century that the three horses were imported who have exercised the greatest influence upon the race of English thoroughbreds. These were the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian, and, more especially, Godolphin Arabian. The last named was a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high (Arab horses seldom exceed 14½ hands), with a white off-heel behind. He is said to have been stolen from his owner in Paris, and his pedigree was never ascertained. It is the fashion of English writers to decry the Arabian blood, and it is true that the present thoroughbred, owing to many years of good food and severe training, is a bigger, stronger, swifter animal than the Arab; but the latest and perhaps the highest authority on this subject, William Day, makes the significant admission that all the best thoroughbreds now on the English turf trace back to one or more of the three Arab horses whose names have just been mentioned.

The chief reason why a good roadster must have thoroughbred or Arab blood in his veins is that from no other source can he derive the necessary nervous energy. This is even more important than the superior bony structure of the thoroughbred or Arabian. Exactly what nervous energy is, nobody, I presume, can tell; but it is something that, in horses at least, develops the physical system early, makes it capable of great exertion, and enables it to recover quickly from fatigue. The same, or more correctly, a similar capacity is continually remarked in mankind. Readers of Arctic travels for example, must often have been struck by the fact that it is invariably the men, and never the officers, who succumb to the labor and exposure of a sledge journey. Loosely speaking, it may be that in the educated man, especially in the man whose ancestors also have been educated, the mind has acquired a degree of control over the body which cannot otherwise be attained. So also with horses. A thoroughbred is one whose progenitors for many generations have been called upon to exert themselves to the utmost; they have run hard and long, and struggled to beat their competitors. —*H. C. Merwin, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

THE COLD-AIR CURE.

Views of a Writer Who Has Unbounded Faith in It.

A good many people are afraid of cold air, especially at night, shutting themselves in close bed-rooms, where their systems are poisoned and their constitution gradually undermined by breathing the bad air. And even hot or warm air that is pure, air in a room that has ventilation as well as heat, is debilitating where breathed all night. Pulmonary complaints are inevitably and exclusively caused by foul in-door air, and cured by pure, especially by cold, pure, out-door air. The remedial influence of fresh air is so much increased by a low temperature that "colds" are, in fact, far more curable in midwinter than in midsummer. I was shot through the lungs in Mexico, and have ever since been susceptible to the contagion of a "catarrh factory," as a friend of mine calls the unventilated school-rooms and meeting-houses of our country towns. In warm weather I avoid such man-traps as I would the pit of a gas well, but in winter I risk their infection in the assurance that its influence can be counteracted by an extra dose of ice air.

On returning from a crowded lecture hall, a stifling sick-room, a stuffy omnibus, etc., I remove my bed to the draft side of the house, and open a window to the full extent of its mechanism, taking care to go to sleep facing the draft. I have often awakened in the morning with my head grizzled with hoar frost, but without the slightest vestige of the catarrh which had announced its approach the night before. Cold is an antiseptic and a powerful digestive stimulant. The hospitals of the future will be ice-houses. Dyspepsia, catarrh and fevers of all kinds can be frozen out of the system, not by letting the patient shiver in the snow-bank, but by giving extra allowance of warm bed-clothing with the additional luxury of breathing ice cold air, which, under such circumstances, becomes as preferable to hot miasma as cold spring water to warm ditch water. I have also found that the best brain work can be done in a cold room, and that stove heat has a tendency to stultify like a narcotic beverage. Warm wraps make fires tolerably dispensable.

Instruction of the Blind in China.

Rev. W. H. Murry, a missionary at Peking, has devised a system for teaching the blind, and has reduced the Chinese language to 408 syllables. By this system the blind have been enabled to learn to read with marvelous facility. The blind themselves are employed in the stereotyping and printing of books, which are produced at an amazingly low rate, compared with books embossed for the blind in this country. Among the Chinese the blind are regarded with great consideration, and they are watched with interest when they read with their fingers from the books which they carry in their hands.

Some Peculiar Crabs.

In Bermuda the soldier crab carries heavy shells up the hills to puzzle future geologists. Another species climbs the mangrove trees. A shore crab in the Cape Verde Islands may "be seen running along like a piece of paper blown by a strong wind." In Ascension Island there are crabs which "climb to the top of Green Mountain, and the larger ones steal the young rabbits from their holes and devour them." The famous robber crab of the Philippines, that cracks and eats cocoanuts, is itself routed out of its hole and feasted on by the wild swine.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 1.

The Season for Rifle Practice.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—In an order soon to be issued from the adjutant general's department will be published the circular of Col. Watres, general inspector of rifle practice. The current season for rifle practice will open May 1 and close Nov. 8. The maximum of fixed ammunition for target practice, which will be delivered to companies making requisition therefor, will be 2,000 rounds, and of blank cartridges 500 rounds, excepting special cases. It is understood that the soldier may practice from time to time during the season as frequently as the ammunition allowed him may admit of.

A Female Defaulter.

PITTSTON, Pa., April 28.—A decided sensation was caused here when it became known that Mrs. George Northrup, well known throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys as a leader in the women's department of the Knights of Labor, had left town, taking with her $75 of the funds of the Ladies' assembly, No. 664, of Pittston, of which she was a trustee. The neighbors say that she had a weakness for borrowing small sums of money and many of these loans have not been repaid.

Quay Will Stay.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—One of the current features of the opposition to Senator Quay is the constantly recurring rumor that he is to be forced out of the chairmanship of the national Republican committee through influence exerted from the White House. A prominent member of the committee, who is very close to the Pennsylvania senator, said that there was not a word of truth in such rumors and that the committee would not let him resign if he wanted to.

Miners Want Increased Pay.

BROCKWAYVILLE, Pa., April 29.—The miners of this district have made a demand for an advance in the price of mining, to take effect the 1st of May. The demand has been presented to all the operators, and the result will be awaited with interest. Generally the rate asked for means an advance of 5 cents per ton over the prevailing price in this section, although in some of the very low coal the increase will be 10 cents.

Officer Hagney's Murderers.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 29.—Criminal court opened here, and as the list of cases to be tried include several unusually serious trangressions of the law a large crowd is in attendance. The cases of Commonwealth vs. John Trenwith and Commonwealth vs. Bernard Mellon are on to-morrow's list. These are the men to be tried for the murder of Special Officer Patrick Hagney in Phœnixville on the morning of Feb. 2.

Decline to Shorten Hours.

DETROIT, April 28.—Committees from the Builders Exchange and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners met to consult on demands of the carpenters for 50 cents an hour and eight hours a day. The builders agreed to increase wages, but declined to shorten hours. This did not satisfy the carpenters and the conference ended without result. Both sides seem determined.

Sara Althea Shows Her Temper.

FRESNO, Cal., April 28.—Sara Althea Terry made a scene here. She called on the administrator of her husband's estate and demanded money. When told that he had none for her she abused him and his counsel, Mr. Caldwell, until she was ejected from the office. Then she smashed the windows and threatened to shoot them. She was not arrested, however.

The Scottdale Strikers.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 29.—The strike of the miners in the Smithton coal district is still on, but it is likely to be terminated this week by all of the operators conceding the miners' demands. The fact is that all of the operators, save the Waverly Coal company, have already agreed to pay the rates and the strikers will be ordered back to work in a couple of days.

The Allegheny Valley Suit.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—Judge Acheson, of the United States circuit court, handed down a decision in the case of the Bondholders vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad company. The bondholders petitioned the court to order a foreclosure on a mortgage and direct the sale of the road. The court refused the motion and dismissed the petition.

Mrs. Garfield at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mrs. James A. Garfield and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, the latter of whom is Mrs. Garfield's daughter, visited the White House Saturday for the first time since the death of President Garfield and were received in the red parlor by president and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs McKee.

Collieries to Shut Down.

MAHANOY PLANE, Pa., April 29.—Buck Mountain colliery, at Buck Mountain, and Middle Lehigh colliery, at New Boston, will suspend opperations today for an indefinite period. Both mines are operated by the Middle Creek Coal company. Four hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

A Rioter Convicted.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 28.—Martin Wilkes, the notorious Polander who caused so many riots over the possession of the Polish church in Plymouth last winter, has been convicted of aggravated assault and battery on Constable Melvin. There are eight other indictments against the prisoner.

No Strike at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 28.—At a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union Delegate Wade, of the organization committee, denied that the Buffalo carpenters were going on strike on May 1. Their contracts, he said, continue until June 1 at nine hours and they wish to continue their contracts.

A Politician's Fatal Fall.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 28.—J. B. McAfee, ex-deputy secretary of the commonwealth and a well known editor and politician, is dying at his home here. He fell upon the pavement and his thigh bone was broken. His physicians have given up hope of his recovery.

ALL EYES ON AUBURN

Watching for the First Experiment in Electrocution.

THE DOOMED MAN MAKES HIS WILL

The Man Who Chopped Up His Wife with an Ax Disposes of His Bible, Testament and "Pigs in Clover"—The Chair of Death Described.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 29.—The state prison at Auburn, where Kemmler has been waiting since midnight on Sunday for his death by electricity, was built in 1816, and the town grew up around it, like the homes of tenantry around a great manor house. It looks more like a castle than a jail, and its top is surmounted by a trivial copper figure in continental uniform, as inappropriate and as vain as the painted decorations on an iron safe. The copper soldier was typical today of the people of Auburn in their apathetic interest in what might be going on inside the stone walls, over which he has stood and kept guard over half a century.

The Whole World Watches.

The big prison has no interest to them; they pass it by with the contempt of familiarity and it has less consideration in their eyes than the postoffice and the railroad station which it faces. So they went about their business today as unconcernedly as though the eyes of the whole country and of countries across the sea were not turned on it with morbid, human or scientific interest. And while all of these people may wonder at the delay, very few seem to consider the effect it may have on the murderer or to regard him in any other light than the subject of an experiment of great scientific interest. For the execution is but an experiment.

The Process Explained.

And how successful the execution may be, was demonstrated today when Warden Durston explained and rehearsed the execution for the benefit of a few reporters of the United Press. Among them was Dr. A. P. Southwick, one of the state commissioners, who accompanied them and who has experimented on over 100 animals and has modelled over half a dozen chairs for use in execution by electricity.

He was shown the chair which has finally been decided upon, the one constructed by Warden Durston himself, and of which he is very justly proud. He thought there was perhaps a superabundance of straps and fastenings, but this is a matter of opinion. "I have killed in my experiments over a hundred dogs," said Dr. Southwick, "by electricity, and I have never found it necessary to bind them."

The Chair of Death.

To show how quickly the action of the experiment could be arranged in place for his taking off, one of the visitors was placed in the chair and the straps and head piece were placed over him. The time was very brief. The chair itself is a straight backed, large arm chair with a movable head rest fashioned somewhat on the principle of the head rest on a barber or dentist chair. Over the top of the chair back is a wooden "No. 4" through which passes the wire attached to the cap and which rests on the victim's head.

There is in all eight broad leather straps attached to the chair, all of which have to be fastened. Two of them fasten the body; one holds the electroid; two fasten the arms; one passes over each wrist and the seventh fastens the leather mask that fits under the chin and across the eyes, leaving the mouth and nostrils open to permit the condemned man to breathe for a minute or so at least before it is over.

Kemmler's Will.

Kemmler's most important recent act has been the making of his will. He left the pitifully few things he owns to those whom he has been thrown with in the prison. His Bible went to Daniel McNaughton, his pious keeper, and the Testament to "Bill" Wemple, the other watchman. He gave the "pigs in clover," with which he amuses himself to Rev. Dr. Houghton, and his slate to Mr. Yates, the prison chaplain. To Mrs. Durston he gave the primer from which he learned to read under her teaching and his little book of Bible stories. There is absolutely nothing known as to when the electrocution will take place, but it is popularly supposed that it will occur some time before Thursday morning.

Eight Hours at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 28.—A gigantic labor demonstration took place here in favor of the eight hour movement. Between 3,000 and 4,000 representatives of the several labor organizations assembled in Chaboillez square and were addressed by their leaders. They were advised to combine to combat capital, which was daily driving the workingmen to starvation. Resolutions in favor of eight hours were passed. A strong police force maintained order.

Shot While They Slept.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., April 28.—John L. Morris, of Fannin county, while traveling into Deer county, killed his two companions, W. E. Roberts and John Mows, while all were in camp. The shots were fired from a six shooter, both parties being shot from behind as they slept. Morris buried the bodies in a sand bank and tried to make his escape out of the county, but was arrested shortly after he had concealed the bodies.

A Tattoed Burglar Killed.

OMAHA, April 28.—George Woods, a farm hand, was found dead under the cash drawer in Roscow Bros.' general merchandise store, at Auburn. The store had been troubled by burglars frequently, so a gun was attached to the drawer by wire. This was discharged into the body of Woods. The dead man's arms were liberally tattooed, and among other things bore the picture of a woman's face and the words, "In memory of mother."

A Town Destroyed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 28.—A fire at the village of Sandy Creek, this county, destroyed the best part of the business portion of the town, including the Bulkley Opera house, the Sandy Creek hotel and several stores.

Did Not Catch Jackson.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The printer arrested at Pittsfield, Mass., on suspicion of being the murderer of Mamie Murphy, in New York, is not the man wanted.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS.

The Farmers' Alliance Takes Steps to Organize the State.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—"We number nearly 3,000,000 farmers," said Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, who came here with Maj. Gray, of Louisiana, from Washington to consult with Pennsylvania farmers and others relative to the growth of the alliance in this state. Those present learned that the alliance had made considerable progress in Pennsylvania, with organizations in five or six counties, applications coming in from others, and letters of inquiry from every direction.

At a private meeting held in this city Hon. C. D. Eldred, of Lycoming county, was the president (the gentleman who prepared the first Pennsylvania state grange constitution); Isaac Garretson, vice president, member of the state board of agriculture from Adams county; secretary, Rev. Wilfred M. Kellogg, of Lancaster county, well known there as a most effective talker on agricultural subjects.

Among other members present of the Farmers' Alliance were Col. James Young, of Middletown, member-at-large of the state board of agriculture; Henry C. Snavley, a prominent horticulturist of Lebanon county, and ex-county deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry; Hiram Young, of York, vice president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural society, and member of the National Wool Growers' association; Messrs. C. F. Hehres, Samuel Sheetz, Enoch Runkle, John Brinton, W. M. Hehres, E. O. Hasler and other prominent farmers in Dauphin county. It was unanimously agreed that the subject of organization in Pennsylvania be left in the hands of Col. H. C. Demming, of this city, ex-state deputy of the grangers, master of the Pomona grange in Pennsylvania and president of the alliance in Susquehanna township.

Steps are being taken to organize 200 alliances in Pennsylvania in sixty days, when a state alliance will be formed.

The Trial of Rev. Fritch.

SINKING SPRING, Pa., April 29.—Lebanon classis of the Reformed church convened in St. John's church to try Rev. M. L. Fritch, of Shillington, on the charges preferred by a committee of classis. Under the first count there are two charges of theft, and the second count embraces four charges of falsehood. Rev. James B. May, of Birdsboro, presides. There is a full attendance of the members of classis, but Rev. Fritch, the accused, is not present. He denies the jurisdiction of classis on account of having withdrawn thereform before the charges had been formulated.

A Bursted Bucket Shop.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—The Pittsburg commission company, the largest bucket-shop in the state, suspended payment. The company's business was larger than any three similar concerns in this city. The capital stock was only $10,000 but the aggregate amount handled by them was at least $500,000 a year. Their liabilities are estimated at $150,000. It is said that the company paid out $350,000 in the last seven weeks. Superintendent Campe said the bulge in grain and pork sadly crippled the concern, and the continued advance in the stock market rendered abortive all efforts to recover.

Charters Granted at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—These charters were issued from the state department: The Pittsburg, Warren and Venango Oil company, of Pittsburg; capital, $500. Triennial Savings and Loan association, Philadelphia; capital, $100,000. Ferry Street Railway company, of Allegheny; capital, $100,000. Allegheny and Bellevue Street Railway company; capital $6,000. Collegeville Ice Manufacturing company, of Collegeville, Montgomery county; capital, $5,000.

To Be Paid Twice a Month.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—The Pennsylvania Steel company has decided to have semi-monthly pay days instead of monthly. The first pay under this arrangement will occur on Thursday, July 3, in order to give the employes pay before the Fourth of July. After that Saturdays will be regular pay days. The employes are jubilant. It is expected that the Steelton transfer and brick companies and the stove company will also have semi-monthly pay days.

The Ellwood Railroad Company.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—A charter was granted at the state department to the Ellwood Short Line Railroad company. The road will be four miles in length, running through Beaver and Lawrence counties from a point north of Sewickley station to Rock Point station. Both points named are on the main line of the Pittsburg and Western Railway company. The principal office of the company will be at Beaver Falls, Pa. The capital is $200,000.

A Pennsylvanian on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It has been semi-officially announced that Representative Mutchler will be appointed to succeed Mr. Randall on the appropriation committee. This is but simple justice to Pennsylvania, which has been left without representation on the committee. Mr. Mutchler has been urged by all of his colleagues, by Mr. Randall's friends, and by many Democratic members from other states.

Private Hearing of Witnesses.

WEST CHESTER, April 29.—District Attorney Baldwin had a private hearing of the witnesses for the commonwealth against John Trenwith. A number of witnesses were heard, but whether any new points were secured is not known. The hearing took place at the prison, and pains were taken to keep it as quiet as possible.

He Wanted a Helpmeet.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 29.—McDonald Shoemaker, has just married a poor girl after breaking an engagement with an heiress He is wealthy, but afraid of reverses, and wants a wife who will be of assistance in poverty. The family is an aristocratic one, and the protests against the match are very vigorous.

A Very Bad Stomach Ache.

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 28.—Patrick Brannan cut his wrist three times with a razor on the streets while carrying his baby. He explained that he had been driven almost crazy by stomach ache and preferred to die rather than suffer the pain.

John J. O'Brien Dead.

NEW YORK, April 28.—John J. O'Brien, the noted Republican leader in the Eighth assembly district, died yesterday at Coney Island, where he had been ill for some time past.

NOT ONE Cent More!

—0—

It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

—0—

THE ROCHESTER

Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

—0—

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost We ask you a fair legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

—0—

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building,
OPPOSITE BROCDERHOFF HOUSE.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

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Office on second floor o Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7 ap'84

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Attorney-at-Law.
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FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUS
BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLGEHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free 'Bus to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON Pr n.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public New buildings new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL.
Spring Mills, Pa.
D H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

CAMERAN HOUSE
Corner Second and Market Sts.
ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS.
LEWISPURG, PA
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor
Free 'Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

DR. S. G GUTELIUS.—
Dentist. Millheim. Offprofessional services to the public prepared to perform all operation dental profession He is now fully ared to extract teeth absolutely with pain may 6

IRVIN HOUSE,
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE,
DAGGATT & ELLIOTT, proprietors, Bellefonte.
Special attention given to country trade. apr6

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 *Arch Street*, Philadelphia
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots as well as all parts of the city, are easily accesible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
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   MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
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10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 2, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
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HENRY ROSSMAN,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

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He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

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Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

Promptly

CURE GUARANTEED.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Sent for Circular. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 3.

"It is strange that my husband, who prides himself on his tidy appearance, can carry so much hidden dirt. And all this nastiness could be avoided if he would use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

on his shoes, and yet he says it is the finest Dressing in the world for his harness.

Change a Pine Table to Walnut.
A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak.
A Cane Rocker to Mahogany.

See what can be done with 25c. worth of

PIK-RON

CAN'T SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

COME AND SEE

THE FINEST LINE OF

Spring & Summer Goods

ever brought to this valley, and be astonished at the prices and quality of goods. None that will equal my goods in quality and price.

MY MOTTO: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFIT.

My goods are all marked at rock bottom prices. Come and see if you do not wish to buy and do not forget to look at and examine my fine assortment of

Dress Goods and Fine Ginghams

I also have the finest assortment of CALICOES ever brought to this place, and sell it at the the extremely low price of 6 cts a yard—sold at all other places for 7 and 8 cts. I also have the finest line of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

ever put up for the prices I offer them at. I also keep on hand a full line of

:-: CARPETS :-:

from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodand Willowware.

I also carry a fine assortment of

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boy's Shoes,

which I must sell at cost in order to reduce my stock. Come at once for bargains on Boots and Shoes. Remember the place,

EZRA H. AUMAN,

COBURN BAZAAR, - - - COBURN, PA.

Great Reduction in Furniture !

—:—:o:—:—

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be undersold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.

Spring and Summer !

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Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc, is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A BREWERS' VICTORY

The Right to Send Liquor Into Prohibition States.

THE SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS IT

An Important Decision Overruling the Supreme Court of Iowa—Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer Dissent and Uphold the Prohibition Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States supreme court rendered an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of state laws in prohibition states, providing for the seizure of liquor brought from other states. Such laws, it is held are interferences with interstate commerce.

The case in which the decision was made was that of Leisy against Hardin, brought here on appeal from the supreme court of Iowa. Leisy, a beer merchant of Peoria, Ills., shipped beer to Keokuk, Ia., which was seized in the original packages by Hardin, a state official, as having been sent there in violation of the Iowa law. The supreme court of Iowa held that the law under which this official acted was valid, but the supreme court yesterday reversed that decision. Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court.

License Cases Cited.

The opinion cites a number of cases bearing upon interstate commerce; among others the license cases, where laws passed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island in reference to the sale of spiritous liquors came under review in the court and were sustained, although the members of the court who participated in the decisions did not concur in any common ground upon which to rest them, in which Chief Justice Taney is quoted as holding that spirits and distilled liquors are universally admitted to be subjects of ownership and property and therefore subjects of exchange, barter and traffic like any other commodity in which a right of property exists; that congress, under its general power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, may prescribe what merchandise shall be admitted and what excluded. But, inasmuch as the laws of congress authorized the importation of ardent spirits, no state has a right to prohibit their introduction.

Conflict with Interstate Commerce.

After referring to these and other decisions bearing on state license laws, the court in its opinion says:

These decisions rest upon the undoubted right of the states of the Union to control their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the national government; but whenever the law of the state amounts essentially to regulation of commerce with foreign nations or among the states, as it does when it inhibits, directly or indirectly, the receipt of an imported commodity, or its disposition before it has ceased to become an article of trade between one state and another, or another country and this, it comes in conflict with a power, which in this particular has been exclusively vested in the general government, and is therefore void.

The plaintiffs, citizens of Illinois, had the right to import their beer into Iowa and had the right to sell it, by which act alone it become mingled in the common mass of property within the state. Up to that point and time in the absence of congressional permission to do so the state had no power to interfere by seizure or any other action in prohibition of importation and sale by the non-resident importer.

Articles which congress recognizes as subjects of interstate commerce, may be controlled by state laws amounting to regulations, while they retain that character; but to concede to a state the power to exclude such articles without congressional permission is to concede to a majority of the people of a state represented in the state legislature the power to regulate commercial intercourse between the states.

The Dissenting Opinion.

Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer, in summing up the reasons which satisfy them that the judgment of the supreme court of Iowa should be affirmed, say:

The power of regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors belongs as a branch of the police power to the legislatures of the several states and can be judicially and effectively exercised by them alone according to their views of public policy and local needs, and cannot practically, if it can constitutionally, be wielded by congress as part of a national and uniform system.

The Iowa prohibitory laws were enacted by the legislature in the exercise of its undoubtd power to protect its inhabitants against the evils, physical, moral and social, attending the free use of intoxicating liquors. They are not aimed at interstate commerce, have no relation to the movement of goods from one state to another, but operate only on intoxicating liquors within the limit of the states; they include such liquors without discrimination, and do not even mention where they are made or whence they came.

Direful Consequences.

If, they say, the statutes of a state restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory are to be held inoperative and void as applied to liquors sent or brought from another state and sold by the importers in original packages, the consequence must be that an inhabitant of any state may under the pretext of interstate commerce, and without license or supervision of any public authority, carry or send liquor into, and sell in any or all of the other states, despite any legislation of those states on the subject and although his own state should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws.

Walker Harriman at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 28.—J. S. Harriman, who claims to be the champion pedestrian of the world, arrived in Topeka on his way to San Francisco. He is engaged in walking from his home in Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco, on a wager with Mr. McDonald, of New York. John L. Sullivan's backer, to walk the distance, estimated at 3,000 miles, in sixty-five days. He left Wabash April 10 and is up with his schedule time. He is accompanied by two judges, Fred Gebhard, of Wabash, for himself, and Fred Drummond, of New York, for McDonald.

Cyclone in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 28.—A cyclone accompanied by a heavy fall of hail passed from southwest to northeast about five miles southeast of here last night at 6.30 o'clock. Reports coming in show that considerable damage has been done. Several houses have been blown down, but no loss of life has been reported.

A Wealthy Merchant Gone.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 28.—S. Younts, a wealthy merchant and prominent citizen of Pineville, Mecklenburg county, died at noon yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house agreed to the senate amendments to the world's fair bill. The discussion of the legislative appropriation bill gave rise to an animated partisan debate.

The senate passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and listened to an address by Mr. Mitchell in favor of a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by popular vote.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The house continued the discussion of the legislative appropriation bill. The debate assumed a decidedly partisan turn. The motion to strike out the clause providing clerks for senators was defeated by 85 to 87.

The senate agreed to the conference report on the Oklahoma bill. Mr. Blair's bill to erect at Manchester, N. H., an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John C. Starke, failed for lack of a quorum.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house continued consideration of the legislative appropriation bill and incidentally discussed the civil service law. Messrs. Cummings, Houk, Perkins and others attacked the commission, which was defended by Messrs. McKinley, Butterworth and McComas.

The senate passed the bill appropriating $50,000 to erect a statue to Gen. Stark at Manchester, N. H. Mr. Hoar reported the national election law and it was placed on the calendar. The land forfeiture bill was then discussed and went over without action.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The house passed a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 to enable the secretary of war to distribute rations for the relief of destitute people in the district overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The legislative appropriation bill was then proceeded with. Private pension bills occupied the evening session.

The senate passed the resolution for the relief of flood sufferers and resumed consideration of the land forfeiture bill. The bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Fayetteville, N. C., was passed. Eulogies on the late Representative Edward J. Gay, of Louisiana, were then pronounced.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The house passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill without division. The bill for the establishment of Rock Creek park in the District of Columbia was discussed at length and finally rejected.

In connection with a memorial concerning the Mississippi river the senate discussed the levee system to no particular purpose. The land forfeiture bill received some consideration and the bill to incorporate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was pending at adjournment.

To Divide with the Employes.

JOLIET, Ills., April 28.—J. C. Sterling, secretary of the Illinois Steel company, of which company the Joliet Rolling mill is a part, employing about 2,000 men, addressed the employes, submitting a proposition to them whic is remarkable, considering the way the world is running on now. The company will give to each man who stays one year 1 per cent. of his wages and so on up to five years, when 5 per cent. of his wages will be added to his pay, thus at the end of five years the company will be giving these employes $60,000 a year. Men entering the company's employ July 1, 1889, are entitled to the benefit. The men received the proposition with unbounded joy. This will settle all likelihood of strikes or quitting of work without giving notice.

Saved by a Rope Ladder.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Fire in the five story flat house 2560 Eighth avenue early Sunday morning cause a panic among the twelve families occupying the building, whose escape by the stairway was cut off by the flames; some escaped by way of the roof, the others became blockaded on a defective fire escape. Daniel Rossler, one of the latter obtained a rope and lowered the women and children by it by the street. The men then climbed down the same way. Rossler was the last and by this time the rope was worn away and broke, letting Rossler fall to the pavement, but he was not badly hurt.

Farmers Form a Wheat Trust.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28.—The Farmers' Alliance has undertaken a gigantic scheme to advance the price of wheat. A large elevator is to be built for the farmers who are members of the alliance and which is to remain stored until it can be sold at $1 a bushel. In order to tide over the farmers who have their wheat thus stored, a new bank is to be established at St. Joseph with a capital of $55,000 and money will be loaned to members at a very low rate of interest.

Crooked Court Practices.

ATLANTA, April 28.—Congressmen Oates, Thompson and McCormick, who have been here inquiring into alleged irregular practices in the United States court, find that prisoners are frequently surrendered by bondsmen, putting the expense of transportation upon the government; but this abuse cannot be remedied except by a change in the law. Beyond this there is no fault found with the courts of this district. The committee go from here to Mobile.

Yankees Must Sit to Drink.

BOSTON, April 28.—Open bars are abolished in Boston saloons. The existing license law contains a provision to this effect, but it has never been inforced. The extreme temperance people have now come down on the police board with a demand and the latter can find no way of evading it. Hence an order was issued ordering all saloon keepers to remove their bars. The result will be simply an extra supply of tables and chairs for the thirsty.

Harrison's Letter Grieved Them.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 28.—Editor Hawthorne, of the Times-Union, publishes an open letter to President Harrison stating that the people of Florida regard the president's letter to Attorney General Miller with surprise and a deep sense of injury. They are convinced that the statements it contains about resistence to legal process in Florida must have been based upon misinformation as to the actual state of affairs in the counties named.

Gathering of Confederate Veterans.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—The gathering of Confederate veterans on the occasion of laying the corner stone for the Confederate home was the greatest since the war. Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and E. Kirby Smith were enthusiastically greeted, the veterans drawing their carriage through the streets. Gen. Black, of Augusta, delivered the oration. A great throng of veterans went to Oakland cemetery and decorated the graves of the soldiers.

Confederate Veterans in Camp.

ATLANTA, April 28.—About 5,000 Confederate veterans who went into camp in one of the city parks, held a war service yesterday and were addressed by several army chaplains.

Carnot Returns to Paris.

PARIS, April 28.—President Carnot has returned from his southern trip.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail

—o—

All grades of Chop.

—o—

Granulated Corn Meal of the finest grades.

—o—

Bran, fine and coarse.

—o—

COAL, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

—o—

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same.

TERMS, for Flour, Feed and Coal, *Strictly Cash.*

—o—

Kurtz & Son.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Phila and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 20 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg		12 15a m
" "	Montandon		2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven		4 15 p m
" "	Renovo		5 15 p m
" "	Kane		9 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
WM. PORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia		5 24 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 30 a m
" "	Montandon		9 24 a m
" arrives at	Williamsport		10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" "	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
" "	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 29 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 18 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 50 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 55 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 40 p m
" "	Montandon		7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		2 00 p m
" "	Renovo		10 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport		12 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport		1 30 a m
" "	Montandon		2 30 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	"	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 25
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Christ the Surgeon."

TEXT: "*The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear.*"—Matthew xi., 5.

"Doctor," I said to a distinguished surgeon, "do you not get worn out with constantly seeing so many wounds and broken bones and distortions of the human body?" "Oh, no," he answered; "all that is overcome by my joy in curing them." A sublimer or more merciful art never came down from heaven than the art of surgery. Catastrophe and disease entered the earth so early that one of the first wants of the world was a doctor. Our crippled and agonized human race called for surgeon and family physician for many years before they came. The first surgeons who answered this call were ministers of religion, namely, the Egyptian priests. And what a grand thing if all clergymen were also doctors, all D. D.'s were M. D.'s, for there are so many cases where body and soul need treatment at the same time, consolation and medicine, theology and therapeutics.

As the first surgeons of the world were also ministers of religion, may these two professions always be in full sympathy! But under what disadvantages the early surgeons worked, from the fact that the dissection of the human body was forbidden, first by the pagans and then by the early Christians! Apes, being the brutes most like the human race, were dissected, but no human body might be unfolded for physiological and anatomical exploration, and the surgeons had to guess what was inside the temple by looking at the outside of it. If they failed in any surgical operation they were persecuted and driven out of the city, as was Archagathus because of his bold but unsuccessful attempt to save a patient.

But the world from the very beginning kept calling for surgeons, and their first skill is spoken of in Genesis, where they employed their art for the incisions of a sacred rite, God making surgery the predecessor of baptism, and we see it again in II Kings, where Ahaziah, the monarch, stepped on some cracked lattice work in the palace and it broke, and he fell from the upper to the lower floor, and he was so hurt that he sent to the village of Ekron for aid; and Esculapius, who wrought such wonders of surgery that he was deified, and temples were built for his worship at Pergamos; and Epidaurus and Podelirius introduced for the relief of the world phlebotomy; and Damocedes cured the dislocated ankle of King Darius and the cancer of his queen: and Hippocrates put successful hand on fractures and introduced amputation; and Praxagoras removed obstructions; and Herophilus began dissection; and Erasistratus removed tumors; and Celsus, the Roman surgeon, removed cataract from the eye and used the Spanish fly; and Heliodorus arrested disease of the throat; and Alexander, of Tralles, treated the eye; and Rhazas cauterized for the prevention of hydrophobia, and Percival Pott came to combat diseases of the spine; and in our own century we have had a Roux and a Larray in France, an Astley Cooper and an Abernethy in Great Britain, and a Valentine Mott and Willard Parker and Samuel D. Gross in America, and a galaxy of living surgeons as brilliant as their predecessors. What mighty progress in the baffling of disease since the crippled and sick of ancient cities were laid along the streets, that people who had ever been hurt or disordered in the same way might suggest what had better be done for the patients; and the priests of olden time, who were constantly suffering from colds received in walking barefoot over the temple pavements, had to prescribe for themselves, and fractures were considered so far beyond all human cure that instead of calling in the surgeons the people only invoked the gods!

But notwithstanding all the surgical and medical skill of the world, with what tenacity the old diseases hang on to the human race, and most of them are thousands of years old, and in our Bibles we read of them: the carbuncles of Job and Hezekiah; the palpitation of the heart spoken of in Deuteronomy; the sunstroke of a child carried from the fields of Shunem, crying: "My head! my head!" King Asa's disease of the feet, which was nothing but gout; defection of teeth, that called for dental surgery, the skill of which, quite equal to anything modern, is still seen in the filled molars of the unrolled Egyptian mummies; the ophthalmia caused by the juice of the newly ripe fig, leaving the people blind at the roadside; epilepsy, as in the case of the young man often falling into the fire, and oft into the water; hypochondria, as of Nebuchadnezzar, who imagined himself an ox, and going out to the fields to pasture, the withered hand, which in Bible times, as now, came from the destruction of the main artery, or from paralysis of the chief nerve; the wounds of the man whom the thieves left for dead on the road to Jericho, and whom the good Samaritan nursed, pouring in oil and wine—wine to cleanse the wound and oil to soothe it. Thank God for what surgery has done for the alleviation and cure of human suffering!

But the world wanted a surgery without pain. Drs Parre and Hickman and Simpson and Warner and Jackson, with their amazing genius, came on, and with their anæsthetics benumbed the patient with narcotics and ethers as the ancients did with hasheesh and mandrake, and quieted him for a while, but at the return of consciousness distress returned. The world has never seen but one surgeon who could straighten the crooked limb, cure the blind eye or reconstruct the drum of a soundless ear or reduce a dropsy, without any pain at the time, or any pain after, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gentlest and most sympathetic surgeon the world ever saw or ever will see; and He deserves the confidence and love and worship and hosanna of all the earth and hallelujahs of all heaven. "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

I notice this Surgeon had a fondness for chronic cases. Many a surgeon, when he has had a patient brought to him, has said: "Why was not this attended to five years ago? You bring him to me after all power of recuperation is gone. You have waited until there is a complete contraction of the muscles, and false ligatures are formed, and ossification has taken place. It ought to have been attended to long ago." But Christ the Surgeon seemed to prefer inveterate cases. One was a hemorrhage of twelve years, and He stopped it. Another was a curvature of eighteen years, and He straightened it. Another was a cripple of thirty-eight years, and he walked out well. The eighteen-year patient was a woman bent almost double. If you could call a convention of all the surgeons of all the centuries, their combined skill could not cure that body so drawn out of shape.

Perhaps they might stop it from getting any worse, perhaps they might contrive braces by which she might be made more comfortable, but it is, humanly speaking, incurable. Yet this divine Surgeon put both His hands on her, and from that doubled up posture she began to rise, and the empurpled face began to take on a healthier hue, and the muscles began to relax from their rigidity, and the spinal column began to adjust itself, and the cords of the neck began to be more supple, and the eyes, that could see only the ground before, now looked into the face of Christ with gratitude, and up toward heaven in transport. Straight! After eighteen weary and exhaustive years, straight! The poise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated.

The thirty-eight years' case was a man who lay on a mattress near the mineral baths at Jerusalem. There were five apartments where lame people were brought, so that they could get the advantage of these mineral baths. The stone basin of the bath is still visible, although the waters have disappeared, probably through some convulsion of nature, the bath, one hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet wide and eight feet deep. Ah, poor man, if you have been lame and helpless thirty-eight years, that mineral bath cannot restore you. Why, thirty-eight years is more than the average of human life! Nothing but the grave will cure you. But Christ the Surgeon walks along these baths, and I have no doubt passes by some patients who have been only six months disordered, or a year, or five years, and comes to the mattress of the man who had been nearly four decades helpless, and to this thirty-eight years' invalid said: "Wilt thou be made whole?" The question asked, not because the Surgeon did not understand the protractedness, the desperateness, of the case, but to evoke the man's pathetic narrative. "Wilt thou be made whole?" "Would you like to get well?" "Oh, yes," says the man, "that is what I came to these mineral baths for; I have tried everything. All the surgeons have failed, and all the prescriptions have proved valueless, and I have got worse and worse, and I can neither move hand or foot or head. Oh, if I could only be free from the pain of thirty-eight years!" Christ the Surgeon could not stand that. Bending over the man on the mattress, and in a voice tender with all sympathy, but strong with all omnipotence, He says, "Rise!" And the invalid instantly scrambles to his knees, and then puts out his right foot, then his left foot, and then stood upright as though he had never been prostrated. While he stands looking at the Doctor with a joy too much to hold, the Doctor says: "Shoulder this mattress! for you are not only well enough to walk, but well enough to work, and start out from these mineral baths. Take up thy bed and walk!" Oh, what a Surgeon for chronic cases then, and for chronic cases now!

This is not applicable so much to those who are only a little hurt of sin and only for a short time, but to those prostrated of sin twelve years, eighteen years, thirty-eight years. Here is a Surgeon able to give immortal health. "Oh," you say, "I am so completely overthrown and trampled down of sin that I cannot rise." Are you flatter down than this patient at the mineral baths? No. Then rise. In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, the Surgeon who offers you His right hand of help, I bid thee rise. No cases of acute sin, but of chronic sin—those who have not prayed for thirty-eight years, those who have not been to church for thirty-eight years, those who have been gamblers, or libertines, or thieves, or outlaws, or blasphemers, or infidels, or atheists, or all these together, for thirty-eight years. A Christ for exigencies! A Christ for a dead lift! A Surgeon who never loses a case!

In speaking of Christ as a surgeon, I must consider Him as an oculist, or eye doctor, and an aurist, or ear doctor. Was there ever such another oculist? That He was particularly sorry for the blind folks, I take from the fact that the most of His works was with the diseased optic nerves. I have not time to count up the number of blind people mentioned who got His cure. Two blind men in one house, also one who was born blind; so that it was not removal of a visual obstruction, but the creation of the cornea, and ciliary muscle, and crystalline lens, and retina, and optic nerve, and tear gland; also the blind man of Bethsaida, cured by the saliva which the Surgeon took from the tip of His own tongue and put upon the eyelids; also two blind men who sat by the wayside. In our civilized lands we have blindness enough, the ratio fearfully increasing, according to the statement of Boston and New York and Philadelphia oculists, because of the reading of morning and evening newspapers on the jolting cars by the multitudes who live out of the city and come in to business.

But in the lands where this Divine Surgeon operated, the cases of blindness were multiplied beyond everything by the particles of sand floating in the air, and the night dews falling on the eyelids of those who slept on the top of their houses; and in some of these lands it is estimated that twenty out of a hundred people are totally blind. Amid all that crowd of visionless people, what work for an oculist! And I do not believe that more than one out of a hundred of that Surgeon's cures were reported. He went up and down among those people who were feeling slowly their way by staff, or led by the hand of man or rope of dog, and introducing them to the faces of their own household, to the sunrise and the sunset, and the evening star. He just ran His hand over the expressionless face, and the shutters of both windows were swung open, and the restored went home, crying: "I see! I see! Thank God, I see!"

That is the oculist we all need. Till He touches our eyes we are blind. Yea, we were born blind. By nature we see things wrong if we see them at all. Our best eternal interests are put before us, and we cannot see them. The glories of a loving and pardoning Christ are projected, and we do not behold them. Or we have a defective sight which makes the things of this world larger than the things of the future, time bigger than eternity. Or we are color blind and cannot see the difference between the blackness of darkness forever and the roseate morning of an everlasting day. But Christ the Surgeon comes in, and though we shrink back, afraid to have Him touch us, yet He puts His fingers on the closed eyelids of the soul, and midnight becomes mid-noon; and we understand something of the joy of the young man of the Bible, who, though he had never before been able to see his hand before his face, now, by the touch of Christ, had two headlights kindled under his brow, cried out in language that confounded the jeering crowd who were deriding the Christ that had effected the cure, and wanted to make Him out a bad man: "Whether He be a sinner or no, I know not; one thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

But this Surgeon was just as wonderful as an aurist. Very few people have two good ears. Nine out of ten people are particular to get on this or that side of you when they sit or walk or ride with you, because they have one disabled ear. Many have both ears damaged, and what with the constant racket of our great cities, and the catarrhal troubles that sweep through the land, it is remarkable that there are any good ears at all. Most wonderful instrument is the human ear. It is harp and drum and telegraph and telephone and whispering gallery all in one. So delicate and wondrous is its construction that the most difficult of all things to reconstruct is the auditory apparatus. The mightiest of scientists have put their skill to its retuning, and sometimes they stop the progress of its decadence, or remove temporary obstructions, but not more than one really deaf ear out of a hundred thousand is ever cured. It took a God to make the ear, and it takes a God to mend it. That makes me curious to see how Christ the Surgeon succeeds as an aurist.

We are told of only two cases He operated on as an ear surgeon. His friend Peter, naturally high tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Malchus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword slipped and hewed off the outside ear, and our Surgeon touched the laceration and another ear bloomed in the place of the one that had been slashed away. But it is not the outside ear that hears. That is only a funnel for gathering sound and pouring it into the hidden and more elaborate ear. On the beach of Lake Galilee our Surgeon found a man deaf and dumb. The patient dwelt in perpetual silence, and was speechless. He could not hear a note of music or a clap of thunder. He could not call father or mother or wife or children by name. What power can waken that dull tympanum or reach that chain of small bones or revive that auditory nerve or open the gate between the brain and the outside world? The Surgeon put His fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them, and kept on agitating them until the vibration gave vital energy to all the dead parts, and they responded, and when our Surgeon withdrew His fingers from the ears, the two funnels of sound were clear for all sweet voices of music and friendship. For the first time in his life he heard the dash of the waves of Galilee. Through the desert of painful silence had been built a king's highway of resonance and acclamation. But yet he was dumb. No word had ever leaped over his lip. Speech was chained under his tongue. Vocalization and accentuation were to him an impossibility. He could express neither love nor indignation nor worship. Our Surgeon, having unbarred his ear, will now melt the shackle of his tongue. The Surgeon will use the same liniment or salve that He used on two occasions for the cure of blind people, namely, the moisture of His own mouth. The application is made. And lo, the rigidity of the dumb tongue is relaxed, and between the tongue and teeth were born a whole vocabulary, and words flew into expression. He not only heard but he talked. One gate of his body swung in to let sound enter, and the other gate swung out to let sound depart. Why is it that while other surgeons used knives and forceps and probes and spectroscopes, this Surgeon used only the ointment of His own lips? To show that all the curative power we ever feel comes straight from Christ. And if He touches us not, we shall be deaf as a rock and dumb as a tomb. Oh, thou greatest of all aurists, compel us to hear and help us to speak!

But what were the Surgeon's fees for all these cures of eyes and ears and tongues and withered hands and crooked backs? The skill and the painlessness of the operations were worth hundreds and thousands of dollars. Do not think that the cases He took were all moneyless. Did He not treat the nobleman's son? Did He not doctor the ruler's daughter? Did He not effect a cure in the house of a centurion of great wealth, who had out of his own pocket built a synagogue? They would have paid Him large fees if He had demanded them, and there were hundreds of wealthy people in Jerusalem, and among the merchant castles along Lake Tiberias, who would have given this Surgeon houses and lands and all they had for such cures as He could effect. For critical cases in our time great surgeons have received a thousand dollars, five thousand dollars, and, in one case I know of, fifty thousand dollars, but the Surgeon of whom I speak received not a shekel, not a penny, not a farthing.

In His whole earthly life, we know of His having had but sixty-two and a half cents. When His taxes were due, by His omniscience He knew of a fish in the sea which had swallowed a piece of silver money, as fish are apt to swallow anything bright, and He sent Peter with a hook which brought up that fish, and from its mouth was extracted a Roman stater, or sixty-two and a half cents, the only money He ever had; and that He paid out for taxes. This great Surgeon of all the centuries gave all His services then, and offers all His services now, free of charge. "Without money and without price" you may spiritually have your blind eyes opened, and your deaf ears unbarred, and your dumb tongues loosened, and your wounds healed, and your soul saved. If Christian people get hurt of body, mind or soul, let them remember that surgery is apt to hurt, but it cures, and you can afford present pain for future glory. Beside that, there are powerful anæsthetics in the divine promises that soothe and alleviate. No ether or chloroform or cocaine ever made one so superior to distress as a few drops of that magnificent anodyne: "All things work together for good to those who love God;" "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

What a grand thing for our poor human race when this Surgeon shall have completed the treatment of all the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more hospitals, for there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear infirmaries, for there will be no more blind or deaf, and no more deserts, for the round earth shall be brought under arboriculture, and no more blizzards or sunstrokes, for the atmosphere will be expurgated of scorch and chill, and no more war, for the swords shall come out of the foundry bent into pruning hooks. While in the heavenly country we shall see those who were the victims of accident or malformation, or hereditary ills on earth, becomes the athletes in elysian fields.

Who is that man with such brilliant eyes, close before the throne? Why, that is the man who, near Jericho, was blind, and our Surgeon cured his ophthalmia! Who is that erect and graceful and queenly woman before the throne? That was the one whom our Surgeon found bent almost double, and could in no wise lift up herself, and He made her straight. Who is that listening with such rapture to the music of heaven, solo melting into chorus, cymbal responding to trumpet, and then himself joining in the anthem? Why, that is the man whom our Surgeon found deaf and dumb on the beach of Galilee, and by two touches opened ear gate and mouth gate. Who is that around whom the crowds are gathering with admiring look and thanksgiving, and cries of "Oh, what He did for me! Oh, what He did for my family! Oh, what He did for the world!" That is the Surgeon of all the centuries, the Oculist, the Aurist, the Emancipator, the Saviour. No pay He took on earth. Come now, and let all heaven pay Him with worship that shall never end, and a love that shall never die. On His head be all the crowns! In His hands be all the scepters! and at His feet be all the worlds!

Concerning Forests.

A recent writer presents some interesting points connected with the subject of forestry.

In the earliest times the first peoples of whom we have any historic account dwelt in the Asiatic highlands. That region in those days was very fertile, and was able to support a large population. It was well wooded, but in time the trees disappeared, and the land became almost barren, and great changes in climate took place. Coming down to a later period, we have abundsat evidence of the climatic changes wrought by the destruction of the forests. The old historians tell us how great armies crossed the Rhone, Rhine and Danube on the ice, but after fifteen centuries it is plain that the climate in the vicinity of those rivers is materially warmer.

Our civilization is not old enough in this country to enable us to see the influence of forests upon the climate. But it is fair to assume that the proportion of rain and snow is much less in a treeless region.

Snow and ice remain longer in a forest country, and delay the advent of spring.

When the trees disappear the climate becomes more erratic. The winters are short, but the weather is fitful. Cold winds and hot winds blow unexpectedly, and drought is not uncommon. Water courses shrink at times to mere threads, and at others swell into the most appalling floods.

These general rules, according to the writer whose statements we have here outlined, are enough to awaken the people to the importance of the preservation of a large percentage of our forests. The wholesale and reckless waste of nature's upholstering means the destruction of human life and property. When we are warned against a coming evil we should lose no time in discovering and applying the remedy.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Young Lady's Marvelous Memory.

I know a young lady in New York, the daughter of a well-known editor, whose marvelous memory is literally her fortune. She is an omnivorous reader. No book escapes her, and, once read, is never forgotten. This extraordinary girl is as familiar with the literature of past ages as with the two-penny novels of today, and is employed by one of the leading publishers for the sole purpose of reading manuscript and pronouncing upon its originality. Not only borrowed plots, but borrowed styles, borrowed phrases, are instantly detected and their original source is noted down. She occupies a position which is unique in the history of great publishing houses. She is the real Nemesis of the plagiarist.—*The Epoch.*

Women and Money Earning.

The following article is so suggestive that we are sorry we cannot give credit where credit is due. We find it afloat simply as "selected."

Fortunately the range of choice in avocations widens every year, and it seems to be generally accepted that a woman may do whatever she will. The world is willing to pay for almost anything that is done in a superior manner, while slipshod work is the first to go to the wall. Whether she recognizes the fact or not, almost every woman has ability, latent or known, in some direction. The first question she asks herself may well be: "What do I like to do?" Liking to do a thing is strong presumption in favor of doing it well. The next query should be: "Can I do it well?" If she finds she can do one thing superlatively well and likes to do it, she may be reasonably sure of succeeding.

Then comes the vital, crucial question, "How shall I get it to do?" Often the most difficult part is finding an avenue for bringing that one thing excellently well done to the knowledge of those who need that very thing, and can pay for it. It requires considerable tact in watching for an opportunity.

It must always be remembered that a thorough understanding of the work proposed, an absolute mastery of all its details, and practical experience are essential to the best results. Any one who has studied the careers of women successful in any department, is impressed with the attention paid to minutiæ, without losing the grasp on broad, general principles.

Probably Miss Wilkinson, when she assisted a member of her family to lay out estates, design gardens and parks, little thought of ever pursuing the business. But she supports herself now by personally superintending the manual labor of laying out the playgrounds of the London Public Garden association. Her designs are carefully made, and she is said to combine beauty and economy more successfully than the men.

A lady, with some skill at painting, while traveling abroad, became interested in cathedrals, and then in the whole subject of architecture, and resolved to be an architect. She had already achieved distinction by designs for houses and chapels, characterized by largeness of design and perfection of detail. While acquiring her education as architect, she successfully pursued household decoration.

Another unusual business was chosen by a woman of 30, reduced from affluence to wage earning. Experience had peculiarly fitted her to be a director of weddings. She provides trousseaux if desired, and is competent to select everything, from wraps to slippers. She plans the gowns of the bridal party, from the mother to the little sister who is maid of honor, or the little brother who is page. She attends to the wedding invitations, arranges the house, plans the floral decorations, and superintends the wedding breakfast or the evening collation, as the case may be.

A Washington lady, foreseeing the loss of her income, carefully considered her capabilities, and early in the spring decided to put her energies into the making of preserves, pickles and jellies. She knew ladies of social prominence and secured their names as references. She had circulars printed, which she sent to people likely to respond with orders, and she put an advertisement in a few newspapers. She received orders enough to guarantee her enterprise, but presuming on further sales she made about thirty gallons of pickles of various kinds and 350 glasses of jelly and jars of fruit. Her energy and courage brought a success that warranted her enlarging the business.

An English woman from the middle class came to America. She had no near relatives and knew she must support herself here. In her distress, she went to her rector, whose first inquiry was, "What can you do well?" Gradually he drew from her the fact that she had learned carpentry in a parish school for training women. A bright thought struck him as he recalled his wife's impatient waiting for a carpenter "to do up the odd jobs round the house." The woman gladly accepted his suggestion of testing her ability at repairs the next day.

The rector's wife was greatly pleased and said, "She's worth a dozen men, she is so handy, and she never leaves a bit of dirt." The rector recommended her to other families and she soon found herself in good demand. She gets $2.50 a day and her lunch and dinner.

Trees Planted by Artillery.

The Duke of Athole consulted my father as to the improvements which he desired to make in his woodland scenery near Dunkeld. The duke was desirous that a rocky crag, called Craigybarns, should be planted with trees to relieve the grim barrenness of its appearance. But it was impossible for any man to climb the crag in order to set seeds or plants in the clefts of the rocks. A happy idea struck my father. Having observed in front of the castle a pair of small cannon used for firing salutes, it occurred to him to turn them to account. His object was to deposit the seeds of the various trees amongst the soil in the clefts of the crags. A tinsmith in the village was ordered to make a number of canisters with covers. The canisters were filled with all sorts of suitable tree-seeds. A cannon was loaded, and the canisters were fired up against the high face of the rock. They burst and scattered the seed in all directions. Some years after, when my father revisited the place, he was delighted to find that his scheme of planting by artillery had proved completely successful, for the trees were flourishing luxuriantly in all the recesses of the cliff.—*From James Nasmyth's Autobiography.*

The chair of chemistry at the French Museum, one of the places occupied by Chevreul to his death, will soon have an official occupant. On March 3 the Academy of Sciences selected as its first choice for the position M. Arnaud, second M. Maquenne, and sent the names to the minister for his decision. The nomination is equivalent to the appointment of M. Arnaud, who at one time was an aid to Chevreul

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1892.

The Ruler's Daughter.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 8 : 41, 42, 49-56. Memory verses, 54-56.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Awakening to Life.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Distressed Parent, vs. 41, 42.
2. The Sleeping Child, vs. 49-53.
3. The Child Awakened, vs. 54-56.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole.*—Luke 8 : 50.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 8 : 41, 42, 49-56. Awakening to life.
T.—Matt. 9 : 18, 19, 23-26. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Mark 5 : 22-24, 35-43. Mark's parallel narrative.
T.—Dan. 12 : 1-3. Awakening foretold.
F.—1 Thess. 4 : 13-18. The sleepers awakened.
S.—1 Cor. 15 : 51-58. Not all shall sleep.
S.—Acts 7 : 54-60. How Stephen fell asleep.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE DISTRESSED PARENT.

I, Earnest Entreaty:
He fell down at Jesus' feet, and besought him (41).
I intreated thy favor with my whole heart (Psa. 119 : 58).
Come and lay thy hand upon her (Matt. 9 : 18).
He falleth at his feet, and beseecheth him (Mark 5 : 22).
The supplication of a righteous man availeth much (Jas. 5 : 16).
II. Alarming Illness:
He had an only daughter,....and she lay a dying (42).
He said unto his father, My head my head (2 Kings 4 : 19).
My daughter is even now dead (Matt. 9 : 18).
My little daughter is at the point of death (Mark 5 : 23).
Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick (John 11 : 3).
III. Attendant Throngs:
As he went the multitude thronged him (42).
There followed him great multitudes (Matt. 4: 25).
Jesus....followed him, and so did his disciples (Matt. 9: 19).
A great multitude followed him (Mark 5: 24).
Great multitudes came together to hear (Luke 5: 15).

1. "He fell down at Jesus' feet, and besought him to come." (1) The ruler's sorrow; (2) The ruler's attitude; (3) The ruler's petition.
2. "He had an only daughter....and she lay a dying." (1) The only child; (2) The fatal illness; (3) The sad home.
3. "As he went the multitudes thronged him." (1) The Lord's merciful errand; (2) The Lord's curious companions.

II. THE SLEEPING CHILD.

I. A Natural Conclusion:
Thy daughter is dead (49).
He sat on her knees till noon, and then died (2 Kings 4: 20).
I know that thou wilt bring me to death (Job 30: 23).
All flesh shall perish together (Job 34: 15).
It is appointed unto men once to die (Heb. 9: 27).
II. A Christian Truth:
She is not dead, but sleepeth (52).
The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth (Matt. 9: 24).
The child is not dead, but sleepeth (Mark 5: 39).
Our friend Lazarus is fallen asleep (John 11: 11).
Them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus (1 Thess. 4: 14).
III. A Natural Doubt:
They laughed him to scorn, knowing that she was dead (53).
If a man die, shall he live again? (Job 14: 14).
They laughed him to scorn (Matt. 9: 24.)
If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died (John 11: 21).
But some one will say, How are the dead raised? (1 Cor. 15: 35).

1. "Thy daughter is dead." (1) Sorrow for the father; (2) Opportunity for Jesus.—Death (1) As viewed by man; (2) As viewed by Jesus.
2. "Fear not: only believe," (1) Comfort; (2) Counsel.—(1) Fear forbidden; (2) Faith enjoined.
3. "She is not dead, but sleepeth." (1) Dead, as the world sees; (2) Sleeping, as the Lord sees.—(1) The gloominess of death; (2) The graciousness of sleep.

III. THE CHILD AWAKENED.

I. Command:
Maiden, arise (54).
Young man, I say unto thee, Arise (Luke 7: 14).
All that are in the tombs shall hear his voice (John 5: 28).
Lazarus, come forth (John 11: 43).
Wherefore he saith,....arise from the dead (Eph. 5: 14).
II. Awaking:
She rose up immediately (55).
He that was dead sat up (Luke 7: 15).
And shall come forth (John 5: 29).
He that was dead came forth (John 11: 44).
You did he quicken, when ye were dead (Eph. 2: 1).
III. Astonishment:
Her parents were amazed (56).
They were astonished exceedingly (Matt. 19: 25).
They were amazed straightway with a great amazement (Mark 5: 42).
And fear took hold on all (Luke 7: 16).
They were all astonished at the majesty of God (Luke 9: 43).

1. "Maiden arise." (1) A voice dead ears hear; (2) A command dead bodies obey.—(1) Prostrate in death; (2) Erect in life.
2. "She rose up immediately." (1) Death vanished; (2) Life triumphant.—(1) Rising from the dead; (2) Rising into life.
3. "Her parents were amazed." (1) Sorrow dispelled; (2) Joy restored; (3) Amazement aroused.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

DEATH A SLEEP.

So described by Jesus (Matt. 9 : 24; Mark 5 : 39; Luke 8 : 52; John 11 : 11).
So affirmed of the fathers (2 Pet. 3:4).
In dying saints fall asleep (Acts 7 : 60; 1 Cor. 15 : 6, 18; 1 Thess. 4 : 13-15; 5 : 10).
Sleep descriptive of all death (Deut. 21 : 16; 2 Sam. 7 : 12; 1 Kings 1 : 31; Job 7 : 21; Psa. 13 : 3).
A restful state (Job 3 : 13).
Some will not sleep (1 Cor. 15 : 51).
Sleepers shall be awakened (Dan. 12 : 2; John 11 : 11).
Christ, the first fruits of sleepers (1 Cor. 15 : 20).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The parable of the sower introduced a long discourse in parables, delivered partly from a boat and partly in a house. In the evening, our Lord desired to depart to the other side of the Sea of Galilee, probably to obtain rest after the laborious day. According to Matthew (Matt. 8: 18-22), certain persons wished to follow him. Luke, however, inserts a similar incident later (Luke 9: 57-62). A storm arose as the boat was crossing the lake, our Lord being asleep. Awakened by the terrified disciples, he calmed the storm. Arriving at the other side, in the country of the Gadarenes, or Gerasenes, a demoniac met them (Matthew says "two"). A legion of demons from the demoniac were permitted to enter and destroy a herd of swine. The people besought our Lord to depart from their country, but the healed man, wishing to follow him, was sent home (Luke 8 : 22-39). Returning to the west side, Levi (Matthew) made a feast, during which the discourse mentioned in Luke 5 : 30-39 was spoken. "While he spake these things" (Matt. 9 : 18) Jairus came.

PLACE.—Evidently Capernaum, as appears from Matthew 9 : 1. First in the house of Levi, and then in that of Jairus.

TIME.—A day or two after the last lesson, in the autumn of A. U. C. 781; that is, A. D. 28.

PERSONS.—Jairus: Jesus and a multitude following him; Pete, John, and James; the mother of the sick girl; the hired mourners in the house; the maiden who was raised.

INCIDENTS.—Jairus comes, asking the Lord to come and heal his sick daughter; they go (on the way, a poor woman is healed by touching the tassel of our Lord's garment); a message comes that the child is dead; our Lord says, "Fear not;" the three disciples enter the house with him; he says the girl is sleeping; the mourners laugh him to scorn; she is raised; our Lord bids them give her food, and enjoins silence about the miracle.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. 9 : 18, 19, 23-26; Mark 5 : 22-24, 38-43.

AN UNKNOWN REGION.

White Men Never Trod There.

The state of Washington is shut in by the Olympic mountains, which include an area of about 2,000 square miles, which has never, to the positive knowledge of old residents of the territory, been trodden by the foot of man. These mountains rise from the level country within ten or fifteen miles of the straits of San Juan de Fuca in the north, the Pacific ocean in the west, Hood's canal in the east, and the basin of Quinault lake in the south, and, rising to the height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, shut in a vast unexplored area.

The Indians have never penetrated it, for their traditions say that it is inhabited, by a fierce tribe, which none of the coast tribes dared molest. Though it is improbable that such a tribe could have existed in this mountain country without their presence becoming known to the white man, no man has ever ascertained that it did not exist. White men, too, have only vague accounts of any white man ever having passed through this country, for investigation of all the claims of travellers has invariably proved, that they have only traversed its outer edge.

The most generally accepted theory in regard to this country is that it consisted of great valleys stretching from the inward slope of the mountains to a great central basin. The theory is supported by the fact that, although the country round has abundant rain and clouds constantly hang over the mountain top, all the streams flowing toward the four points are insignificant, and rise only on the outward slopes of the range, none appearing to drain the great lakes, shut in by the mountains. This fact appears to support the theory that streams flowing from the inner slopes of the mountains, feed a great interior lake. But what drains this lake? It must have an outlet somewhere, and as all the streams pouring from the mountains rise in their outward slopes, it must have a subterranean outlet to the ocean, straits, or the sound. There are great discoveries in store for some of Washington's explorers.

An Interesting Combat.

A terrier dog and a large cobra snake were the unevenly matched principals in a fight described in the Rangoon Times. The snake began hostilities. It darted at the dog, which was playing about his owner's grounds, but missed its aim. The dog thereupon grasped the reptile by the hood and ran off home with it, terribly frightening the people there. The dog then commenced shaking the snake, during which operation he released his hold only to get a second grip, but this time he unfortunately caught it below the hood, thus giving him a bite on the lower lip. This so infuriated the dog that he tightened his grip and served the snake in two. The snake's bite, however, did its work for the brave little dog frothed from the mouth and died in a few minutes.

A micro-organism has recently been discovered which possesses the power of conferring luminosity or phosphorescence upon different crustaceans.

FARM NOTES.

DOWN WITH THE CROW.—The American Agricultural Department has been making careful inquiry as to the food of crows, and the result, as set forth in a report by Mr. Walter Barrows, is likely to surprise those who have always contended that those birds do very much more good than harm. It is not disputed that they destroy injurious insects, that they are enemies of mice and other rodents, and that they are occasionally valuable as scavengers; but these services are slight in comparison with the mischief for which they are responsible. The injury done by them to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and other cereals is enormous. According to one observer, the crow eats corn "from ten minutes after planting until the blades are three inches high," and more than a score of other observers testify that he not only pulls up the young plants, but digs up the newly sown seed. His depredations extend to potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, peanuts, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. and he distributes certain poisonous plants, the seeds of which are improved rather than impaired by passage through his digestive organs. As if all this were not enough, it is shown that the crow eats benefical insects, and that he makes himself a most formidable nuisance by destroying the eggs and young both of domesticated fowls and wild birds.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS (a very proper topic to follow meadows and pastures) require careful attention in April. Farm teams should be put in good condition for heavy work. Dams and their young progeny ought to be carefully watched and provided for, especially when the weather is cold or stormy. Do not turn stock out too early; wait until the grass gets a fair start and the ground has settled. Work horses now need better food--more grain and less coarse forage, according to the service required. Look well after the brood mares, giving them roomy stalls and careful treatment. Guard against galls as heavy work begins, and protect your horses from all harmful exposures. Watch the cows with care; give those about to come in comfortable quarters and treat them gently. Ewes and lambs need extra care and protection; don't allow them to suffer from either exposure or lack of nourishment. Should ticks appear in the flock, dip the sheep in some decoction prepared for the purpose, as advised last month. Let breeding cows have bran and other cooling food, but no corn or corn meal. Give young pigs a warm reception and protect them from exposure. Grown swine need exercise, and a run in the orchard will benefit both swine and orchard. Poultry keeping pays at this season, if ever, so look well to the comfort of your fowls. If they are troubled with vermin, apply kerosene to the roosts and walls of the poultry house. Provide dust baths, give a variety of food, attend to the cleanliness of their quarters, and study egg and chicken production.

THE MEADOWS should not be neglected this month, especially in sections where hay is profitably grown for market. Meadow lands may be rolled as soon as the tramping of the team will do no injury; it will press the heaved roots and stones back into place and make a smooth surface. Timothy is a profitable grass to grow for market, for it is usually in demand at good prices. Though not the best grass grown it brings the most "cash money." Timothy is always worth more (often from 25 to 50 per cent. more) than clover in market, and hence it is best to grow the former to sell and the latter to feed stock. Many old meadows would pay better if plowed up and reseeded, and most meadows might be rendered more profitable if properly cared for and fertilized. Pastures also need attention this month. Old pastures may be greatly revived and improved by spending upon them a little concentrated commercial fertilizer at this season.

PREPARING FOR PLANTING is now the most important work on the farm. For the reason already stated, this will necessitate prompt and systematic action. Those who have planned to raise many acres of Spring cereals and hoed crops must be up and doing at the earliest practicable moment, for they have much to do in little time if they properly prepare their ground for seeding at the usual period. For this preparatory labor—including the ploughing and other necessary manipulation of the soil to make a good seed-bed—it is true economy to use the most approved implements and employ competent men and teams, in order that the work may be done satisfactorily. Spring is not the time to use cheap seeds, plants, help, or tools—indeed they are not desirable at any season.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

EVERY farmer feels the necessity of raising more or less corn to carry the stock through the Winter, but let me advise right here, don't try to raise more corn on a hill farm than will be required to carry your stock from pasture to pasture, as I believe corn to be a severe crop to grow on hill land, as there is generally so much damage by wash. The main crop on hill farms should be grass, and you will have more money and a better farm in the end.

AGE FOR PULLETS TO LAY.—This matter is frequently discussed. One authority says pullets of any breed ought to lay one setting of eggs in the Fall. Those hatched earliest will lay earliest, of course, and begin again after a short rest if well fed and kept warm. The Asiatic breeds are more apt to be overfed and fat. Give them only bran and oats except in the coldest weather. Feed sparingly and mix oats among cut straw, so that they will have to work to get their feed. Late Fall chicks well wintered often begin laying early in Spring, and make good layers until early Summer.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizziness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling and create a good appetite. The peculiar medicinal merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is shown by the many remarkable cures it accomplishes where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H PEARCE, Supt. Granite Ry. Co., Concord, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates scrofula and and all humors, cures salt rheum, boils, pimples, etc. The severest cases of blood poisoning have yielded to its superior curative power.

"This is to certify that I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for some time past and have found it to be a good blood purifier. It has been of great benefit as recommended and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are in want of any medicine of the kind." ROBERT A. SMITH, Justice of the Peace, Honesdale, Pa.

The Spring Medicine

"I wish to enroll my name as one of those who have derived health from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For many years I have taken it, especially in the early spring, when I am troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in my mouth, in the morning. It removes this bad taste, relieves my headache and makes me feel greatly refreshed. The two bottles I have used this spring have been worth a dollar a dose. I advise all my friends to take it." JOHN BINNS, 663 43d Street, town of Lake, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Now that the ground is cold you may safely prune the vines and bushes. Young trees may be trimmed to shape and outdoor work be given the orchard.

Miss Larkins was bilious and feeble and sick,
And it seemed as if nothing would ever relieve her.
Her liver was clogged with impurities thick,
And her stomach was constantly burning with fever.
Of the great G. M. D. she bought a supply,
And directions for taking pursued to the letter,
'Twas the best thing on earth she could possibly try.
And soon, very soon, Miss Larkins was better.

The G. M. D. which she took was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great remedy for bronchial, throat and lung diseases, sick headache, scrofula, dyspepsia, and all diseases that have origin in impure blood and a disordered liver.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

No portion of the milk should be lost. A mess of cornmeal and whey will be relished by pigs. The refuse from creameries is a valuable food if utilized for hogs.

The Old, Old Remedy.

Solomon said: "There is nothing new under the sun," and St. Bernard Vegetable Pills date from Galen. They are no new discovery. Their manufacturers have no agents gathering herbs in Africa or The Islands of the Sea. The ignorant Indians never heard of them, neither alchemy, witchcraft or a Th daughter discovered them; but their ingredients are used and endorsed by medical men of all schools and their happy combination for the cure of all diseases has never been surpassed and is not equalled. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

Inmates of the Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison are once more happy, all but 88 having been given work. The institution has a population of 1432.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Jeff Davis's mansion in Richmond, Va., is in danger. There's a movement on foot to demolish the historic structure and erect a school house on the site.

If you have catarrh, you are in danger, as the disease is liable to become chronic and affect your general health, or develop into consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, and building up the system. Give it a trial.

A silver toothpick receptacle that comes from paris represents a spool of sewing cotton.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

A ring that is taking the place of a diamond shaped cluster is a square opal surrounded by diamonds.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The portrait of the baby king of Spain now appears upon the coin and postage stamps of that nation.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Liquid manure is excellent for plants if not applied too strong.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

Look after the condition of stored fruit and vegetables and roots.

People do not discover it until *too late*, that the so-called washing powders not only eat up their clothes, but ruin their skin, and cause rheumatism. Use *nothing* but Dobbins' Electric Soap. Have your grocer keep it.

Prune any time the weather is fit, and keep the knife sharp.

The U. S. Government makes regular purchases of "Tansill's Punch" for the army.

A favorite cloak for early winter is made of gray camels hair, with palm-leaf figuring of a darker shade.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Plan early to have a good garden.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

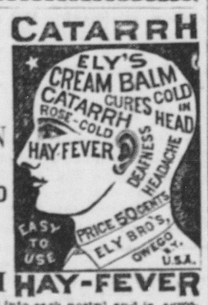
become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. *Avoid substitutions offered.*

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM COLD in HEAD SNUFFLES OR CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 54 Warren St., New York.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

Is a Positive Cure for DYSPEPSIA

And all Disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is likewise a corroborative, or strengthening Medicine, and may be taken with great benefit in all cases of Debility. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's New Book on Lungs, Liver and Stomach mailed free. Address, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PENSIONS SURE FOR ALL or NO PAY. N. W. Fitzgerald, Atty, Wash., D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief Price 50 cts. ASTHMA. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

APPLE FLOAT.—Peel as many apples as will make a pint when cooked, and stew them until tender in as little water as possible, wash them through a sieve, sweeten; flavor slightly with a few drops of lemon and set away to get very cold; when ready to serve whip the whites of two eggs very stiff, and add them lightly to the apples.

BRAIN OYSTERS.—Pour boiling water over the brains; cut them into four parts and skin them; cut them into pieces the size of oysters, roll them in flour, fry them in a little fat as you would oysters; sprinkle with pepper and salt; pour over them a little melted butter and serve at once.

MEAT LOAF.—Take any cold meat and chop it fine—lean and fat together. Add a fidely chopped onion, two slices of bread which have been soaked in milk, salt and pepper and one beaten egg. Mix well. Press it into a buttered mold and bake.

CORN BATTER BREAD.—Sift together six teaspoonfuls of flour and three of cornmeal with a little salt. Whip up four eggs and add to the flour, with enough milk to make a thin batter. Bake in small pans in a quick oven.

SPONGE PUDDING.—One egg, one cupful of sugar, a small piece of butter, one-half cupful of water or sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make a good batter. Bake in a long tin pan in a quick oven.

INVERNESS EGGS.—Boil four hard, take off their shells; make forcemeat with parsley, thyme, breadcrumbs, pepper, salt, butter, chopped anchovy and a beaten-up egg; cover the hard eggs with this forcemeat, roll in flour, fry a light brown, and serve.

HOUSEHOLD

EGGS FOR MARKET.—If your object is to keep hens for the purpose of selling eggs, do not have a lot of useless males to feed, wisely advises a poultry authority. The presence of a male has no influence whatever on the laying of eggs, and, if anything, he is a nuisance when not desired. Bear in mind, also, that eggs laid by hens not with males will keep three times as long as will those that contain the germs of chicks. The best laying breeds are small ones, such as the Leghorns, and more of them can be kept together than of the larger kinds. For eggs use the Leghorns, and keep no males. If you desire eggs for hatching make up a special yard for that purpose, but get rid of the males as soon as the hatching season is over.

FOR DAMP WALLS.—The following recipe is given by a prominent architect as a sure preventive of dampness in brick walls: Three-quarters of a pound of castile soap to a gallon of water, one-half a pound of alum to four gallons of water; both perfectly dissolved before being used. The walls should be clean and dry, and temp rature not below 50 degrees when the wash is applied. Put the soap wash on at boiling heat, taking care not to rub so as to froth on the brickwork. This should remain twenty-four hours to dry and harden, when the alum is to be similarly applied. The alum wash should be at a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees when applied. Two coats will perfectly fill good brick; if porous apply another coat. Put the washes on with a large white-wash brush.

AN ALMOND PUDDING.—Blanche one ounce of butter and one-quarter pound of sweet almonds and pound them to a paste in a mortar; add a few drops of rose water while pounding. Stir one-quarter pound of butter and one-quarter pound of sugar to a cream. Beat well the whites of six eggs; stir the almonds and beaten eggs alternately into the butter and sugar. Line a pie dish with puff paste, pour in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven not over half an hour. Sprinkle with sugar and serve.

HERRINGS IN JELLY.—Wash and clean four herrings, and lay them in a deep pie-dish; sprinkle over with one very finely minced shallot; take six tablespoonfuls of stock, to which add two tablespoonfuls of mild anchovy sauce and one of vinegar, a little allspice, and a pinch of cayenne; heat this mixture, pour it over the fish, cover with a flat dish, bake for twenty minutes, then slide it into another cold pie-dish; when perfectly cold, serve.

GINGER SNAPS.—Three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, three of boiling water, one tablespoonful each of salt, soda and ginger; put in a pint cup and fill up with molasses; stir in flour to make dough; roll and bake quickly.

SAVORY EGGS.—Hard-boil four eggs and cut them in two; remove the yelks and fill the whites with a mixture of pounded olives, tongue, anchovy, a little beetroot and capers; season each with a few drops of salad oil, or a squeeze of lemon, and grate over each the yelks of the eggs; serve on crisp dry toast.

CLAM STIFLES.—Fill a deep pan or dish with a layer of sliced potatoes, a layer of clams, a layer of sliced onions, a layer of sliced potatoes, and a few small slices of salt pork; season it with pepper, a little water, cover it with a plate or pan, and bake in a moderate oven five hours, add a little water if it dries away too much.

SOUR MILK BISCUITS.—One quart of flour, two cupfuls of sour milk, two level teaspoonfuls of soda and two large tablespoonfuls of lard. Mix with the hand as bread dough only not so stiff. Roll out about an inch thick, cut and bake in a moderate oven.

FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter; beat together one cupful of sweet milk, one-half cupful of molasses, two eggs, three cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful each of allspice and ground cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a nutmeg, one pound of raisins, one cupful of currants (rub them in flour before using), two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar, one of soda.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Said Sarah to Mary:

"Pray, tell me, dear cousin, what can be the matter?
Sure, a few months ago you were fairer and fatter.
Now your cheeks, once so rosy, are sunken and sallow,
Your thin, trembling hands are as hueless as tallow;
Your nerves are unstrung, your temper is shaken,
And you act and appear like a woman forsaken."

Sara Mary to Sarah:

"Your comments seem rough, but the facts are still rougher,
For nobody knows how acutely I suffer.
I am sick unto death and well nigh desperation,
With female disorders and nervous prostration,
I've doctored and dosed till my stomach is seething
And life hardly seems worth the trouble of breathing."

Said Sarah to Mary:

"Forgive me, my dear, if my comments seem crusty,
And, pray, try a cure that is certain and trusty.
'Tis needless to suffer, to murmur and languish
And pass half your days in such pitiful anguish,
For 'female disorders' of every description
Are certainly cured by Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Mary heeded this good advice, bought a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it wrought a perfect cure. The history of her marvelous restoration to health is similar to that of thousands.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all those chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a most potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. As a soothing nervine it it is unequaled. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

A Book of 160 pages, treating of Woman and Her Diseases, and their Self-cure, sent in plain sealed envelope, to any address, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS.

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

As a LIVER PILL, Unequaled!

ONE PELLET A DOSE! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST EASIEST TO TAKE.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS 25 CTS **CONSUMPTION**

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

For Fifty Years the Standard Blood-purifier and Tonic, **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** has no equal as a Spring Medicine Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,** Lowell, Mass.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

SIG Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO. Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists

Spool Holder

NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it. Samples can be seen at this office.

GAPES CHOLERA and ROUP Destroy your Poultry. Send 2 one-cent stamps for a large illustrated catalogue. Tells you how you can learn to prevent and cure all their diseases. A. M. LANG, Cove Dale, Ky.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia. Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

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LADIES!

SAVE MONEY,
SAVE TIME,
SAVE TROUBLE,

By sending your Orders to the

QUAKER CITY Purchasing Co.

for anything you want in

Dry Goods.
Laces,
Jewelry,
Furniture,
Groceries,
Delicacies,

or of any other Goods you can think of.

The Company has a set of the most experienced buyers in all branches, and they offer their services to any of the subscribers of this paper. Every Lady knows how difficult it is in large cities and how much more in small ones, to find just the article wanted. We have therefore established for the benefit of the subscribers of this paper, this company, whose duty it shall be to supply every lady at shortest notice with information about the article desired.

It is done in this way: If you want Dry Goods send us a sample and we will let you know how much the yard can be had for. Laces the same. Of Jewelry, Furniture, and such goods, we will forward descriptive catalogues, &c., with the lowest net prices. Of Groceries, &c., we will forward a price-list.

The quantities we shall soon have to buy will enable us to furnish all goods at

VERY LOW PRICES,

And all that is necessary to secure these advantages is to send us a Heading of this Paper, cut off to prove that you are a subscriber.

ADDRESS,

Quaker City Purchasing Co.,
814 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 1.

To Our Old Customers in Penns and Brush Vallies:

When you come to Bellefonte, we would be pleased to have you look through "THE RACKET." You will find it an entirely different store from the one we had at Woodward or Spring Mills. Nearer to our ideal of what a store should be. We knew how then, but couldn't. We know how now *and can*. No finer store in town now, and we are just commencing.

RACKET STORE Co. | G. R. Spigelmyer. Shem Spigelmyer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Quite a number from this section are witnesses at court this week.

——Jack Frost was around on Monday morning, but did very little harm.

——Miss Nettie Royer, of Lamar, attended the Harpster—Moore wedding.

——Ammon Moyer returned after an absence of several weeks in other parts.

——Jacob Reed, one of Aaronsburg's most solid men, was in town this week.

——Candidates are becoming numerous through the section looking up their fences.

——Landlord Bartges has been confined to his room with an attack of erysipelas, the last week.

——Andy J. Stiffler, of near Centre Hill, dropped in last week and had the tab changed on his paper.

——Mr. Vanpelt, of Ithica, N Y. arrived in town last week, being called here by the sickness of his son Harvey.

——Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bayard, of Altoona, have been visiting the past week at the home of her father, at Centre Hill.

——On last Sunday, Rev. Deitzler, Lutheran minister of the Aaronsburg charge, tendered his resignation from that charge as Pastor.

——Up to this writing the weather prophets are still knocked out, but have the satisfaction of knowing if they are not weather-wise they are other-wise.

——We last week mentioned that in Centre Hall assessed as money at interest was $35,600. The assessor's book shows the sum to be a trifle within $60,000.

——After about two weeks clear weather there was a sprinkle on Thursday, sunshine Friday afternoon, and rain again on Saturday and on Sunday. So we go.

——Elk creek and Pine creek, in Haines and Penn townships, have recently been stocked with trout and fishing in those waters is now illegal for a period of three years.

——William Sweetwood, formerly of this valley, was a pleasant caller. Mr. Sweetwood is at present located at Harrisburg, having removed there from Philadelphia recently.

——The Rev. Henry C. Baskerville, of Princeton, N. J., will preach in the Centre Hill Presbyterian church, on Sunday, May 4th 10½ o'clock A. M., at Centre Hall in the evening, 7½ o'clock, and at Spring Mills in the afternoon of the same day.

——Walter Kurtz, of Centre Hall, was on the program of the Bonbright concert, at Bellefonte, on Monday. His part was the Wedding March, by Mendelssohn.

The Daily News says: Master Walter Kurtz performed Mendelsshon's "Wedding March" in a very entrancing manner.

— The electric railway connecting Sunbury and Northumberland, was formally opened at Sunbury on 24, Ex-senator Wolverton, H. E. Davis and F. P. Abrecrombie, the projectors of the enterprise, accompanied the first car that passed between the two towns. The streets were thronged with people to take a look at the handsome car as it passed along at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

——At Bellefonte, on Tuesday night, 22, a fierce and lively cock fight took place lasting nearly all the night. Birds were entered from Williamsport, Altoona Lock Haven, Harrisburg, Danville and Bellefonte. The fighting was exceedingly lively all the time, the Bellefonte birds winning. About 150 persons witnessed the affair and many hundreds of dollars changed hands. Reports of the fight are very meager and no direct information being obtainable, all the persons suspected of being interested keeping quiet.

Court.

Court met on Monday. Frank M'Coy was appointed foreman of the grand jury

On Tuesday all witnesses in civil cases were dismissed, as the week was likely to be occupied by commonwealth business. The first case called was from Philipsburg, Com. vs. Ashcroft, for violation of the liquor law—selling to men of known intemperate habits. The jury on the case retired at 4,30 and in 20 minutes returned a verdict of guilty.

Ashcroft's sentence was $300 fine and costs, with 6 months imprisonment.

Commonwealth vs. John Burket violation of the liquor law, was the next case called. Found guilty and the Court sentenced prisoner to a fine of $500, costs of prosecution and to be confined in the county jail for a period of three months. The case in Miles twp., Walker against Grieb, was ignored, Walker to pay costs. In another case, some charge forcible entry, the grand jury found a true bill. Tuesday morning the case of one of the supervisors of Boggs, charged with not keeping roads in order was tried.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Court convened promptly at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Commonwealth vs. W. F. Richards. This case was brought at the instance of one Mr. O. C. Marks who alleged that Richards had gotten a team of horses from him under false pretense. According to the evidence Richards purchased the horses and gave judgment, for the payment thereof, on a piece of land represented by him to be paid for and with a clear title when, in reality, there was incumbrances footing up more than the land was worth. The evidence was rather conflicting; the case took up all the forenoon, the Court delivering his charge and the jury retiring at the adjournment of court at noon. When Court convened in the afternoon at 2 o'clock the jury in the Richards' case brought in their verdict which was that they found the defendent "not guilty," and divided the costs between Mr. Richards and Mr. Marks. The Court called the two men up and sentenced them each to pay half the costs and to stand committed till sentence was complied with.

Commonwealth vs. John McKinney Two counts—assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons. The case was brought at the instance of Prof. Richey, superintendent of the Philipsburg schools. On the 28th of March the Professor testified, when attempt to correct the defendant for some misconduct, he drew a revolver, and remarking "Now, d—n you, I defy you to touch me," pointed it at the Professor. Mr. Rhichey, not being able to do anything under such circumstances, merely sent the boy back to school room and subsequntly had him arrested. McKinnley was called in his own defense and testified that he did not draw a revolver upon Mr. Richey, and further, that he did not have any revolver on his person. He claimed that the only thing he had was a small book (book produced in court.) Several other witnesses were called by the defense who testified that they never knew the boy to carry a revovlver. Short speeches were made by counsel, the Court delivered its charge and the jury retired at 4.55 o'clock p. m., and in 20 minutes returned with a verdict of guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted, and recommend him to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. The Supervisors of Boggstownship. The case is an action brought against said supervisors for neglect to keep the public highway, known as the public road from Snow Shoe to Snow Shoe Intersection from the boundary of Snow Shoe township to almost the valley road in Bald Eagle in good repair. The case was brought at the instance of and on the complaint of the citizens of that neighborhood.

The Commonwealth vs. D. J. Meyer, assault and battery, was settled, and the case dismissed.

The grand jury ignored the bill against W. B. Mingle in the Shires note case.

The trial of Fietta Weaver for the murder of Andrew Weaver will be commenced this morning in court, and will likely consume the balance of the week.

Conference.

The Lutheran conference assembled here, Tuesday evening. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Felton, of Philipsburg.

The ministers present were:

Rev. S. E. Furst, New Berlin.
Rev. E Lenhart, Logantown.
Rev. S. J. Taylor, Lock Haven.
Rev. A. K. Felton, Philipsburg.
Rev. E. E. Hoshour, Bellefonte.
Rev. W. A. Trostle, Boalsburg.
Rev. C. T. Aikens, Pinegrove Mills.
Rev. J. M. Rarick, Rebersburg.
Rev. S. T. Greenhoe, West Milton.
Rev. J. A. Earnest, D. D. Mifflinburg.
Rev. F. Aurand, Mifflinburg.
Rev. H. A. Deitrick, Salona.
Rev. W. E. Fischer, Centre Hall.

Cornerstone Laying.

The cornerstone of the new Lutheran church, [Bramgords] in Sugar Valley, will be laid on Saobath, May 11, next, in the forenoon Rev. S. T. Taylor will preach the sermon for the occasion.

Ministerial brethren of adjoining charges have been invited, and all friends of the cause of Christianity are cordially invited to be present.

Rev. E. Lenhart. Pastor.

Local Briefs

——Nice dress goods 8 to 10 cents per yard. C, P. Long.

——If the trees begin to leave what will we do for shade?

— Mens' shirts 33 cents, were 50, mens white shirts 49 cents, was 90. C. P. Long.

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——75 cents will buy as many new goods as $1.00 will old stock, come to Pennsvalley bargain store where new goods are always kept. C. P. Long.

——Largest stock of clothing in Pennsvalley, have received 90 new suits and they must be sold in 15 days, come for bargains. C. P. Long.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——Andy Long, of Harris, announces that he will be a Republican candidate for commissioner. Andy alone would be an improvement on the Henderson—Decker regime.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——They laying of the corner-stone of the new Luthern church at Brungard's appointment, in Greene township, will take place on Sunday morning, May 11, Rev. Taylor, of Lock Haven, will preach the sermon.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring, at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, announces to the Republican readers of the REPORTER that he will be a candidate for the nomination of commissioner. He is one of the prominent business men of that town.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired,

——Mrs. Kizzie E. Swabb, at Tusseyville, has received a lot of latest style spring and summer millinery goods from New York, ladies will find all very pretty and prices reasonable. Call and see the new stock.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

——Mr. H. D. Vanpelt, of our town, is still quite low We are informed that Drs. Sybert and Harris, of Bellefonte; prescribe for his treatment, and while they have afforded him some relief, his condition is still quite critical.

——Drs. Harris and Seibert, of Bellefonte were called to visit H. D. Vanpelt Friday last, and pronounced his trouble Bright's disease. An improvement of the patient was noticed afterwards which it is hoped will be lasting.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

——Lewins is piling up spring clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state, and perfect fits guaranteed.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——The barn of Dr. Z. T. Jones, near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. One horse, two mules, 100 bushels of wheat, some corn and hay were consumed. The barn was almost new and the loss is estimated at $2,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

——The annual camp meeting and General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists of this State and portions of Maryland and New York State, will be held in Lock Haven, from May 27 until June 10. The attendance of delegates promises to be large and will include most of the prominent men of the sect The grounds on which the camp will be pitched are just outside the city limits and are beautifully situated.

——On Friday last the grangers planted a large number of trees on their picnic ground, this side of the railroad. In the course of a dozen years these trees will make a fine park and furnish pleasant shade for the pic-nicers. The erection of buildings for the fall gathering will also soon be commenced, and such other improvements be added as will suffice for this year's exhibition; others will follow from time to time, as may be required for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors.

The Harpster—Moore Nuptials.

About fifty persons assembled yesterday morning, Wednesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Harpster, in this place, in response to invitations to witness the marriage ceremony of their daughter, Miss Kate, one of our representative young ladies, to Mr. J. Wilson Moore, of Missouli, Montana.

At about half past eleven o'clock, the bridal party descended into the rooms, being ushered by Charles Harpster, brother of the bride and Miss Gertrude Miller. The bride looked the very picture of health and happiness and was tastily attired in Ashes of Rose Henrietta traveling dress, while the groom had on the conventional black suit. The ushers stepped to one side when they entered the room and allowed the couple to pass between and face the minister, the Rev. W. E. Fischer, who then proceded to tie the knot which would make them one.

The ceremony was brief and very impressive. Congratulations were then indulged in, and many and varied in the extreme were they. An elaborate dinner was then served to the guests to which all did themselves ample justice.

They received many pretty and valuable presents, being both of ornamentality and utility, and showed well the appreciation of their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore were driven to the depot and took the 3 20 train for the east. They will remain away for several days, after which on their return, they will leave for Mr. Moore's home in Montana where he has business interests and enjoys a large income, expecting to arrive there about June 1. May their married life be one of unalloyed happiness is the wish of their many friends in this section.

Important Items.

Bushman has the dandyest trout rod in these parts

Dr. Jacobs went trout fishing the other day and there were as many fish in the creek when he left as when he started in.

Fiedler was not at the Cowdrick fire the other evening—reason, he was not in condition to navigate.

Musser's new shoe—store has been opened at Bellefonte.

Candidates are getting hand shaky—they all have the grip.

Geiswite now runs the Decker grain house at Coburn.

Moyer's mill at Linden Hall is about to start with rolls—Dan Hess' town is bound to keep pace with the times.

Prof. Rothrock's Centre Hall select school has a large number of pupils—he is an excellent instructor.

Garis, the mason, is to do the wall work for the pic-nic building, we are told.

The Pike Case.

We are informed the verdict awarding the turnpike company $12,800 damages will not be allowed to stand, the indignation of the taxpayers being too great the result may be the pike will not be vacated. The REPORTER called the attention of the people to this excessive award, and they will, no doubt, be spared the taxation for that sum in consequence. by some action that will either quash the whole, or cut down the sum to reasonable figures like the award of the viewers. The commissioners, the custodians of the county's interests, while drawing $3 per day doing nothing, did not as much as know what was going on, in so important a matter, instead of being concerned about the taxpayer's interests in the pike case as was their duty. We propose that both Henderson and Decker be renominated so the people get an opportunity to show the appreciation in which they are held as unfaithful public servants, and incompetent to boot.

Marriage Licenses granted the Last Week.

During the past week there have been issued the following marriage licenses;

Oscar Fetzer, Milesburg, and Frances Malone, same place.

Richard White, Karthaus, and Mary Force, Burnsine township.

John O. Rasser, Mill Hall, Clinton county, and Mary A. Weaver, Rebersburg.

James L. Ettinger, Aaronsburg, and Minnie M. Schaffer, same place.

J. Wilson Moore, Missoula, Mon, and C. Kate Harpster, Centre Hall.

Samuel McKinley, Milesburg, and Emma May Collins, New Berlin, Pa.

William Zimmerman, Unionville, and Mary M. Hall, same place.

George Gross Karthaus, and Matilda A. Shank, Snow Shoe.

William Beck, Shingletown, and Mary J. Burchfield, same place.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Wm. Hennich, of Millheim' died suddenly on Wednesday morning while at work in his potato patch, aged about 62 years. He was a much esteemed citizen and a farmer by pursuit. He formerly lived on his farm about one mile east of the Fort.

Deaths.

Miss Susan Pletcher, of Howard township, died on Friday at 2 p. m. Deceased was aged 48 years.

Mrs. Reuben Butler, of Howard, died on Tuesday and was buried on Thursday. She was 69 years old, and leaves a husband, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss.

WM. WOLF & SON.

The greater part of our Spring stock is here, and when all is ready for your inspection we feel certain you will pronounce it unexcelled in this valley. The selections were made very carefully and cost and profits are at the minimum point.

Come to see us before purchasing your Spring necessities.

Dress Goods, cheapest and best.
Notions and Fancy Goods, largest variety.
Queensware, newest styles and shapes.
Shoes, best goods for the money and guaranteed.
Wall Paper, most beautiful designs.
All other departments most complete in this section.

NEW STORE !

NEW GOODS ! NEW PRICES !

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town, and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

WE WANT you all to see Edison's latest invention. His talking Doll. On exhibition in our store. Its little verse:

"There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle of
her forhead;

And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
But when she was bad
She was horrid.

——:-:——

We aim to carry the latest in everything and at strictly one price. In Dress Goods we have all the latest shades. Black Dress, Net and Lace, Van Dyke Braid, Ruching and Lace.

Hoop Skirts, Bustles and Corsets.

Don't fail to call when in town or send us your mail orders.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

Words of Advice

To those who require a stimulant. There are many to whom we could recommend you. We think there are just as many honest Liquor dealers as there are dealers in any other class of merchandise, and again we believe that there are many who sell whiskey or any other commodity, who are not reliable. We have noticed that our best physicians and superintendents of hospitals have by their testimonials highly recommended Klein's Silver Age Rye. therefore we say his is the place to which we would advise every one to go. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt for $1 per full quart or six quarts for $5. Wines, Brandies and Gins, cheap as the cheapest. Send for complete catalogue and price list to

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal st.
Allegheny, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mary Royer, dec'd. of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. SPANGLER, Adm'r.
27mar6t Tusseyville.

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY,
Centre Hall,

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of John Puff at constables sale, the same will be left in his possession at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against interfering with same, viz: 3 cows, 3 calves, 1 mare and colt, 1 black mare, double and single harness, 200 bu. corn ears, three-fifths of grain in ground, sow and 9 pigs, 2 shoats, 2-horse wagon, plow, sleigh, buggy, and all other personal property of said John Puff. U. D. OSMAN.
21apr.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday May 5th, 1890 at 11½ o'clock, A. M.
Election for President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE,
Secretary.

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